

CANADIAN **WELFARE**



A HAPPY CHRISTMAS

CANADIAN WELFARE

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CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

We have been specially asked by the clerical staff of the Canadian Welfare Council to convey their Christmas greetings to readers of this magazine. It is a privilege to do this, and we are glad members of the staff are so interested that they want us to do it. Perhaps we may be allowed to turn the tables, and instead of saying simply "Merry Christmas to you from the staff at Council House", tell you why we feel it a privilege to speak for them.

All through the year the office people do important jobs for the magazine with the utmost cheerfulness and goodwill. The typists copy manuscripts so tangled up with editorial corrections they look like a ball of yarn after the kitten has played with it. The filing section looks up bits of information tucked away in letters. The publications clerks fill orders for extra copies or back numbers for readers from Madras to Margaree Harbour. Almost anyone on the staff may notice and correct the bizarre little mistakes that creep in at all stages of preparing the magazine. When deadlines are getting close, people rearrange their work schedules to help get the copy to the printer on time. And when finally the completed magazine is delivered to our door, all hands pitch in to stuff the envelopes and get CANADIAN WELFARE into the mails—one hour from the printer to the post office is about the speed.

We usually preach a little at this time of year about living in a spirit of goodwill always and not just at Christmas. No such preaching is needed in these parts. One of the nicest things about Council House is that, despite "pressures", crowded quarters, and the inevitable little strains of working together all day every day, we can always rely on the kindness of the people who work here. May you all be so blessed in your associates.

FALL CHEST CAMPAIGNS

Reports of successful fall community chest campaigns are coming daily to the Canadian Welfare Council office. As this goes to press Brantford, Lethbridge, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon and Sarnia have all reached their goals; Cornwall has raised 70.3 per cent more than last year (\$34,500); London has raised 105.6 per cent of its objective, or 29.3 per cent more than last year. A final "Close the Gap" campaign has brought Toronto's total to \$3,575,611, 26.4 per cent more than last year, which is remarkable in view of the fact that Toronto citizens had given

generously in the previous weeks to a "Hurricane Hazel Fund".

A letter from the Regina Chest, written in the middle of November, said: "The Regina Plain is one of the hardest hit areas in the country due to a serious crop failure. Economic conditions in Regina are dependent on the crop situation, so you can see how the campaign would be affected. We have about 94 per cent of the total objective in hand, and have a fighting chance of making the total goal. We are leaving no stone unturned in our efforts." A week later Regina had reached its goal.

The recital of successes could go on and on. It looks now as if many more Red Feather campaigns will reach their goals this year than last, and that the increases over last year's campaigns will be as much as 50 per cent more than the average annual increase in recent years. Federated fund-raising has obviously commended itself to Canadian agencies as an efficient, economical way of financing voluntary social services: there are now close to a thousand agencies raising their funds through Canadian community chests—sixty more than a year ago.

It is evident also that Canadians as citizens feel their responsibility for supporting voluntary health and welfare services steadily and consistently. In a few parts of the country, decline in farm income, unemployment, or local disasters gave rise to fears that contributions might decline. The fears have proved unfounded. Canadians can take emergencies in their stride and still contribute for the regular all-the-year-round health and welfare work.

FAMILY DESERTION

The number of deserted and destitute wives and children is on the increase this autumn in Canada. From all parts of the country we learn that the expense of supporting them is an important factor in the growing cost of public assistance. One large municipal welfare department has estimated that one-half its financial expenditure is for the maintenance of deserted families. Most municipal welfare departments would list desertion as a leading reason for their present caseloads and are deeply concerned about the social as well as financial problems which result.

What causes desertion? It is obvious that there is no one explanation. Desertion is a way of escaping responsibilities which have become too much for a man to endure. Poor housing, poor health, marital discord, inadequate income, personality problems, all can be contributing causes. There is good reason to believe that among others should be included our present inadequate provisions for public assistance.

The position generally taken by municipalities is that they will not assist unemployed employables. With increasing unemployment, with actual hunger (as witness the appearance of breadlines in Vancouver) many men may be deserting their families in order to make them eligible

for public assistance. At present we have no certain evidence to go on, but the Public Welfare Division of the Council has decided upon a study of the causes of desertion and of measures to prevent it. Among the latter may well be the measures recommended in the Council's report *Public Assistance and the Unemployed* which would provide a rational program of help to the employable unemployed.

The present approach to desertion is too often "feed the family, find the man, and make him pay." Even when he can be found experience shows that it is extremely difficult to force a man to support his family once he has decided to desert. It is doubtful if court action results in as much financial support for families as the proceedings cost. More constructive approaches to the problem and to difficulties faced by the municipalities need to be considered. We would urge that there be discussions between the federal and provincial welfare departments to work out a practical and satisfactory solution.

RECREATION SERVICES IN THE RCAF

In 1951 the RCAF created a special establishment of social welfare officers to meet the needs of airmen and airwomen for help with personal problems. Social workers have been recruited and serve at headquarters and commands. Now the Air Force has also set up a Recreation Branch, and is in the course of organizing a program and a staff which should eventually result in permanent recreation officers of commissioned rank at all RCAF Stations.

Preliminary work towards setting up the Recreation Branch was proceeding in the Air Force at the same time as the Canadian Welfare Council's Committee on Welfare and Defence study of recreation in the armed forces. The latter led to a report and recommendations, presented to the Minister of National Defence in June 1953. Many of the recognized principles of a good recreation program, embodied in the CWC report, are being followed in the new Air Force service. For example, an official RCAF document states, almost in the words of the report:

The recreation programme is for the purpose of promoting and maintaining a high level of physical and mental health and emotional stability in the RCAF. It should provide a wide and balanced pattern of wholesome and creative activity based on the physical, mental and social needs of all personnel. It should be planned to take into account the varying levels of interest, skills and prowess of individuals. The recreational needs of RCAF personnel are diverse. The programme should be designed to meet these needs and include such activities as sports, athletics, social events, music, drama, arts and craft, tours, nature, and informal education.

The number of specialist staff at RCAF headquarters is small: the Branch Head, a wing commander; his assistant, a flight lieutenant; and a civilian Recreation Training-Research Specialist. However, they all have

considerable experience in recreation services. Every effort is being made to elect competent personnel for the Branch, both for overseas and in Canada. Negotiations are under way for an annual recreation officers' course at the University of Western Ontario. An excellent "Guide to the Organization of Married Quarters Community Councils" has been issued; and there is in draft a similar pamphlet on the recreation program within the Service itself.

Among the duties of recreation officers is liaison with civilian recreation authorities and social agencies in order "through co-operative planning and the integration of station and community leisure time program [to] provide the maximum and best possible recreation opportunities for Service personnel and their families". Here is an opportunity for community groups, (near Air Force units) who are interested in constructive recreation activities and in the well-being of service men and women. It cannot of course be expected that the new program will receive swift and easy acceptance throughout the entire Service; many commanding officers, though not from Missouri, will "have to be shown". Yet experience in one or two locations to date indicates that friendly offers of cooperation are usually welcomed.

Much yet remains to be accomplished in developing good RCAF recreation services. However, the excellent start made and the sound principles on which the program is based merit generous recognition and warm support.

A LETTER TO THE CWC'S EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

I was vacationing when Hurricane Hazel struck Toronto, and this accounts for the fact that you did not receive a letter from me expressing our deep concern here in U.S. Committee circles over the damage and disruption which the work of our Canadian colleagues suffered as a result of the storm. From Chick Hendry, who was here for a New York meeting several weeks ago, we learned that a major reconstruction job was being carried on by the welfare groups of Canada.

Will you accept this letter as a deeply sincere, if belated, expression of concern on the part of the U.S. Committee, over the damage which was suffered during the hurricane, and the extra burden of responsibility carried by social welfare leadership in Canada as a result? . . . We should appreciate it if you would share this expression with your colleagues.

U.S. Committee of the
International Conference
of Social Work,
New York, November 24.
See story on page 36.—Ed.

Sincerely yours,
Lester B. Granger,
Chairman

IN-SERVICE TRAINING

A Partial Solution to the Social Worker Shortage

By MARTHA MOSCROP

THE term "in-service training" has a broad and a narrow meaning.

In its broad meaning, it denotes all the things an agency does in a planned way to improve the understanding and skills of its staff to the end that the agency's standards of service may be continuously raised. In its narrow meaning, it denotes a form of training, usually given by the agency itself, which is specially designed for employed staff who do not have professional qualifications. This article will further define this second meaning of the term.

The primary goal of an in-service training program in a social agency is to teach the job the agency does. When the agency's job is that of giving a professional service, more than merely administrative structure and procedures (that is, the way the agency does its job) must be taught: some of the teaching must be about professional concepts, principles, theories, techniques and skills.

This latter teaching cannot, for many obvious reasons, be as extensive, nor as penetrative, nor as thoroughly integrated as the teaching given at a school of social work. Nor can the limited learning experience of in-service training come to grips with the heart of social work education: the deepening of self-understanding, which leads to the growth, and hence to the professional value, of the practitioner himself.

A secondary goal of in-service training, however, is to condition the trainee to the idea of learning. That is, he is quickly made to realize that it is necessary to learn, that learning

is an exhilarating discipline of mind and feelings, and that learning can never cease.

When this second goal is achieved, the little that can be taught in a formal way about professional matters is used to the optimum, every new situation encountered is a learning experience, and the desire to learn in the deeper (and deepening) ways afforded by schools of social work increases as day succeeds day.

To achieve these goals, much depends quite obviously upon the trainee himself. Therefore when in-service training is the way used to fill the gaps created by the shortage of qualified social workers, careful recruiting policies are imperative.

Recruiting New Workers

For the past eleven years the Social Welfare Branch in the British Columbia Department of Health and Welfare has been coping with the discrepancy between supply and demand by means of an in-service training program. Recruiting is the key, we think, to the success of the scheme.

Martha Moscrop is the training supervisor for the field service of the welfare branch in the British Columbia Department of Health and Welfare. Her enthusiasm for her work is well known to hundreds of Canadian social workers.

An article on in-service training in Newfoundland will appear shortly. Will some of the provinces between these extremes of east and west contribute to this pooling of experience and ideas?

Simply said, our method of recruiting applies the same yardstick as that applied by schools of social work, with the exception of academic status. We want people who have had a university education, although we invariably explore with these people the desirability and possibility of their obtaining professional training before entering the field. When a candidate does not have a complete university education, we attempt to judge his intellectual vitality in many other ways.

Other qualities especially required in the practice of social work we try to judge as carefully. We want people, that is, who have a well-developed sense of vocation, and the intellectual and personal attributes that will result in development rewarding to the individual himself, to the agency, to the profession, and above all, to those he will be serving.

Experienced social workers interview all candidates for in-service training in the Social Welfare Branch. This tends to reduce the error possible in this screening process (for many more apply than are appointed), but errors in judging suitability are, quite naturally, made at times.

To offset this, the trainee is told initially that the training period will be a testing period, and that his work will be carefully evaluated at various times in that period. Should he not measure up to expectations, he knows that he will have to leave and, when this happens, he is usually grateful rather than injured, for the decision is likely to be one he has reached by himself.

First Stage Of Training

The in-service training program, six months in duration, is divided into three parts: an orientation period

of three to four weeks, a practice period of four months, and a concluding instructional period of four weeks. Each part merits brief description.

In the orientation period, all those whom it has been necessary to employ to fill vacant positions meet all day every day in group sessions, under the teaching direction of the Training Supervisor. Various teaching methods are used, but the principal technique is discussion. To talk seriously about serious matters means that the trainee is thinking. Thinking is a primary requisite in social work practice.

The subjects talked about, read about, written about, observed and practised, are the stuff of the Provincial social worker's world. The first period each day in the first week is spent talking about the problems of society which social work seeks to treat and prevent. The second morning period is spent reviewing the social agencies and institutions, public and private, which now exist to meet those problems, and note is made also of the gaps that exist. Some of the agencies are visited to observe their operation at first hand.

In the second and third weeks, the mornings are devoted to a study of the legislation the Social Welfare Branch administers and, using the "tools" of administration — policy manuals, office manuals, case records, statistical cards, forms of all sorts — we familiarize the trainee with the bones and sinews of his everyday job.

The afternoons throughout this orientation period are utilized to introduce the trainee to professional concepts and methods. This can be nothing more than an introduction, and because it is that limited, it must be made relevant.

In the first period each afternoon human behaviour and personality development are considered. The first subject is discussed from the basis of "normal" behaviour, that is the generally accepted, desirable standards of conduct which society and its laws uphold. With this "normal" as a criterion, deviations from that normal likely to be encountered by the trainee, can be detected and tentatively assessed.

The importance of the family, especially the emotional needs met in family life, is covered in the next sequence of discussions. This is also merely introductory, but serves to underline the significance of family life, and the importance of feelings and relationships in the quest of a satisfying and useful existence. Reading assignments add to this appreciation.

These discussions are followed each afternoon by a study of case records carefully selected for their relevance to the above subjects. Supported by teaching notes, these records serve to teach, again in an introductory way, the principles and techniques of social casework.

In these sessions, the trainee is brought face to face with his limitations. He realizes, with the limited knowledge he has, that he can go only so far in the practice of social casework. He is comforted and encouraged by the knowledge that he will have a supervisor who will not only guide his work, but help him to learn more about theory from his everyday practice. He thus gains a respect for supervision and a determination to acquire knowledge from every available source until he can obtain a professional education at a school of social work.

All the subjects considered in this

orientation period are closely inter-related, and having one teacher makes possible a weaving together of the separate parts that make up the whole. Moreover, discussion provides further tests of the suitability of the trainee for social work. Learning disabilities, negative attitudes, and such detrimental qualities quickly reveal themselves if they are present. Hence the evaluation interviews, and the written evaluations prepared for the supervisors, can include statements about intellectual abilities and emerging aptitudes.

Second Stage: Learning by Doing

The next part of the training program provides the real test of ability. The group disperses, each person to go to a district or municipal office to learn the job by doing it. The supervisors have prepared for their coming, and each has a caseload ready to assign. The first morning, the cases demanding immediate attention are brought to the trainee for study. Using his knowledge of how to read a record, how to assess the immediate problem, how to search for policies, he prepares notes and questions for full discussion with his supervisor later that day. Next day, he meets his first client.

Now he begins to experience the meaning of the casework relationship about which he has talked in group sessions. He employs for the first time his faculties of listening, observing, thinking and speaking. He senses the feelings which surround the people he meets; he seeks to learn of their potential ability to overcome their unique problems, with the environmental and supporting help his agency, and he, can provide.

He remembers that he can say that he "doesn't know" if he doesn't, but that he will find out. He leaves with

a definite understanding between him and his client as to the next step to be taken, by whom, and when. All this he discusses fully when next he meets with his supervisor.

The usual flow of work is soon caught up with: time for interviewing in the office, for travel to the homes of clients; time for dictation of records; time for case study; time for supervision; time for staff meetings, reading and answering mail, compiling statistics and so on.

By the end of four months, the trainee, who was so apprehensive when he left the safety of the group, has become a vastly different person. His humility is still intact, as his supervisor's evaluation invariably proves, but his assurance and command of himself is a rewarding sight to the Training Supervisor when he returns to her tender care.

Third Stage:

Discussion and Evaluation

In the concluding four weeks of group discussion that follow, the teaching is shared by those who have consultative and administrative responsibilities in the specialized Divisions of the Branch. In the practice time, each trainee has prepared an essay—based on assigned professional reading—on the professional principles basic to one of these special fields. The essays are mimeographed and studied by the group and the consultant in the special field, and then discussed, a day or more being allotted to these discussions.

For example, one essay is prepared on the subject of Professional Principles Underlying the Adoption Process. The supervisor in the adoption section of the Child Welfare Division amplifies and develops the subject from the viewpoints of professional practice and administrative policy.

The adoption cases worked on in the practice period may be cited by the trainees to confirm or question principles and procedures. The Training Supervisor is present to relate the ideas emerging in this session to those that went before.

Further field trips and a further critical examination of puzzling aspects of procedures, policies and legislation are included. Final evaluation interviews are conducted, in which definite planning begins to take shape for the trainee's next educational step: leave of absence, possibly with a Branch bursary, to obtain at least one year of training at a School of Social Work. Until they can act on this plan, the trainees carry on the learning they have started, always with the guidance provided by their immediate supervisors and by other staff development opportunities provided by the Branch.

Further Education

This plan of training is expensive, for the trainee during this learning period is paid the salary of his grade (which is less, by the way, than that paid those with professional training), and therefore the Branch expects the trainee to remain on the job for a full two years before asking for educational leave. After that, if he does not talk to us about such leave, his supervisor and others concerned about him start talking to him about it, but these latter conversations are rarely needed.

Progressively the trainees of past years are catching up with their professional education, and it has been said by faculty members at the School of Social Work in the University of British Columbia that when they arrive they quickly make very good students indeed. Those who are accepted by this School as "special

students" because they lack the B.A. degree are considered by the Branch to have professional status when they successfully complete one year of the course, and are then recognized, on merit, so far as promotional opportunities are concerned.

Services and Professional Standards

This in-service training scheme, buttressed as it is by recruiting and evaluation policies that safeguard the agency's and the profession's interests, has saved the day so far as staffing British Columbia's public welfare offices is concerned. These public offices cannot be closed for want of properly qualified staff. Indeed new offices have had to be opened in recent years to meet the increasing demands for our services.

Nor has this agency training scheme been a "threat" to the profession of social work. The staff of this Branch has more than trebled since 1943 when the generalized service for our rural areas was inaugurated. At

that time the policy of filling all new positions with qualified social workers was firmly established and has not been changed. Until last year, 75 per cent of the staff of 250 social workers had had professional training in whole or in part from a School of Social Work.

The recent deepening crisis of supply and demand, occasioned by the falling off of enrolment in schools of social work, has demanded an acceleration of our training program, and the percentage of qualified staff quoted above has fallen to 69 per cent in one year. Forty people have received in-service-training, in five separate groups, in this last critical year, four of whom, incidentally, have since dropped out.

The prospect of the schools of social work quickly overtaking the lag in supply of graduates does not look too hopeful, at this time at any rate. Though in-service training is by no means the whole answer, it is at least a partial solution to a serious problem.

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WINNIPEG, Man.

A NOTE ON RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS

By ELIZABETH GOVAN

THE Citizenship Committee of Manitoba, a standing committee of the Welfare Council of Greater Winnipeg, has presented a brief to the Honourable F. C. Bell, Minister of Health and Welfare, asking for a change in the Mothers' Allowance legislation which now states that a child, to be eligible for the allowance, must have been born in Canada or be the child of a British subject. The Committee contends that this clause "is discriminatory and is not in keeping with present-day attitudes towards migrants of non-British origin."

The brief quotes from reports from all the other provinces which show that nationality is not a requirement for Mothers' Allowance in Newfoundland, Ontario, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. British or Canadian citizenship is a condition of eligibility in other provinces, although British Columbia reports that it makes use of the Social Assistance Act which is more flexible and has no such requirement. Prince Edward Island is not conscious of a problem because of the lack of immigrants. Nova Scotia says that representations have been made for the removal of the clause but the government has not yet acted on them.

This brief brings to our attention in a realistic way the implications of our present immigration policy for our social legislation. Where a citizenship clause operates, the residence requirement is generally shorter than the five years necessary for citizenship, and hence it demands from im-

migrants (except in some provinces from British immigrants) a condition they cannot fulfil until they have been in this country for five years. This is definitely "discriminatory"; and since the family in need will be given assistance at the municipal level, it only has the effect of saving a paltry sum for the province at the expense of the municipality.

Other social legislation may not include a *citizenship* clause, and the federal legislation has abandoned this concept. It does, however, impose *residence* restrictions which exclude new Canadians from the forms of security which we have considered necessary for "older" Canadians.

Yet the insecurity of a new Canadian in times of adversity is much more serious than that of "old" Canadians. Are we to continue to "welcome" into our land people whom we expect will help us achieve greater and greater prosperity by depriving them in adversity of the protective measures which our well-established nationals are recognized as requiring?

Family allowance is an example: unless a child is born in Canada he must live here one year to qualify; yet that year is probably the one in which he needs the allowance most. The blind, the disabled and the aged must be in Canada for fifteen to twenty years. Yet many of the new immigrants have sacrificed their rights to similar provisions in their own countries in order that they may become Canadians and contribute to our prosperity.

JUVENILE COURTS IN BOMBAY STATE

By TARABAI M. PREMCHAND

IN India, steady progress has been made towards amelioration of the lot of children. Constitutional protection is given to a child. The Indian Constitution, Article 39(5) lays down, "The State shall in particular direct its policy towards securing that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment".

Now that more primary schools are being established in nearly every village of a population of 2,000 and over, the history and background of a child will be easily available and the problem of an unknown child will no longer be there.

The Government of Bombay enacted the Bombay Children's Act LXXI in 1948. It is a considerable improvement on the Children's Act of 1924, and has introduced new concepts of dealing with child offenders as well as with destitute, neglected, victimized and other children who require special help.

Our statistics at present show that a considerable percentage of children coming to the Juvenile Courts are not offenders or offended against, but merely destitute. So our aim is to divide them into three different categories—destitute children, children who need protection, and delinquent children—and afford treatment suitable to each category.

Background

Before explaining the working of the juvenile courts under the Act of

1948, it is appropriate to narrate the background of the legislation and some important dates that relate to the passage of the first Bombay Children's Act of 1924.

The earliest legislative attempt to deal with destitute and delinquent children in India was made by the Government of India in 1850 by passing an All India Act XIX of 1858 which made a differentiation between a child and an adult offender. The Act authorized the Magistrate committing children between the ages of 10 and 19 for vagrancy or commission of petty offences to bind them as apprentices.

The main purpose of this Act was to divert the criminal tendencies of children towards some trade or craft in order to enable them to earn a living.

In the year 1857, the Government of Bombay recognized the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory School for the reformation of youthful offenders, and young offenders were committed to its charge. Noting the successful working of this institution in Bombay, the Government of India passed a Reformatory Act in 1870 for the whole country. It was a step forward in the treatment of delinquent children.

The Reformatory Act VIII of 1897 was passed by the Government of India. This Act deals with delinquent boys under 16 years of age in Bombay State and under 15 years else-

Mrs. Premchand is an honorary magistrate in the Juvenile Court of Bombay, who has been in correspondence with the CWC's Delinquency and Crime Division about literature on juvenile and family courts. Like so many of our Indian friends, she is widely active in work for the welfare of her country.

where. After the passing of this Act, Yeravda Jail, Poona, in Bombay State, was changed into a full-fledged Reformatory School and was given under the control of the Director of Public Instruction.

The Salvation Army's Willingdon Boys' School and the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India, Bombay, did commendable work of rescuing children from undesirable hands and environments, accommodating boys with a view to reclaiming destitute and neglected children.

At the initiation of the Children's Aid Society, established in 1926, the Government of Bombay convened a conference of social workers in the year 1927 at the Secretariat to direct the attention of the public to the welfare of children in general and the delinquent child in particular. Representatives of twenty-four different social organizations in the city of Bombay, officeholders of the Children's Aid Society, and many leading citizens interested in this subject participated in the conference.

By the Act of 1924, a beginning was made to conduct juvenile cases separately from criminal cases and one day a week was allotted for such cases. An honorary lady magistrate presided along with the stipendiary magistrate specially trained for juvenile work. The honorary magistrate and the stipendiary magistrate are fellow workers on the same bench.

The one is part-time and spends about one morning in a week for the juvenile court; the other is full-time and is paid. The stipendiary magistrate supplies the law and an interpretation thereof; the honorary magistrate supplies the social and humanitarian approach to the case.

Seven or ten honorary lady magistrates were appointed by the Government of Bombay.

Since the year 1942, the Children's Act has been enforced more vigorously, and the work of juvenile courts has increased immensely. To cope with the situation, special magistrates were appointed to deal with juvenile cases, working on all working days. A lady psychologist trained in social sciences with experience of juvenile work was appointed as a stipendiary magistrate for the first time in Bombay in the year 1940.

The Bombay Children's Act, 1948, has now been brought into operation in district towns, and juvenile courts are established in most of the district places in Bombay State. These courts work under the following Acts: Bombay Children's Act, 1948; Bombay Probation of Offenders' Act; Borstal Schools Act; Bombay Beggars Act; Habitual Offenders' Act.

Juvenile Courts Today

Juvenile courts are not used for wardship hearings. There is a Ward and Guardianship Act, and the cases coming under this Act go to High Court. Nor is a juvenile court just a social agency. It has two-fold responsibility, legislative and social.

1. Legislative. The legislative and technical part of the case is divided into two stages, the charge and the disposal.

(a) The Charge: The juvenile offender is brought before the court by a Police Officer who frames the charge, and witnesses provide the evidence.

(b) The Disposal: It is here that the probation officer plays a large part. He studies the case thoroughly from the social point of view and

provides the court with the picture of the child as he is situated in his home, family, school if any, circle of his work and other relevant factors. It is after taking his report into consideration that the court passes any final order.

Efforts are made to create an informal atmosphere in the court room. Policemen appear in plain clothes unless specially permitted by the court to appear in uniforms. Lawyers also appear in plain clothes. The child, parents, magistrate, probation officer and one honorary lady magistrate are present. The public or newspaper representatives are not allowed.

The object of providing a simple and informal atmosphere is to make it possible for the child to respond naturally and readily to the questions put to him. In a calm atmosphere, the child, his relatives and associates are examined by the court. The magistrate or the referee usually asks most of the questions.

After the inquiry begins, the magistrate receives a report from the probation officer on the social investigation of the case. The court is thus enabled to render decisions which are, in the end, designed to serve the best interest and permanent welfare of the child. The trial magistrate takes into consideration all the valuable information gathered by the police and probation officer, and the diagnosis of the medical department concerning the physical and mental condition of the child.

According to the need, the child is given to the care of parents or guardians under the supervision of a probation officer or he is committed to a Certified School.

December 15, 1954



The Certified School is an industrial school established, or any other school or institution certified, by the provincial government under section 25 of the Bombay Children's Act, 1948, for the reception of children or youthful offenders.

The Bombay State has at present:
30 Juvenile Courts.

26 Certified Schools. (8 governmental and 18 non-governmental).

80 Fit Persons Institutions. A "Fit Persons Institution" may be of any kind; it may be a hospital or home or boarding school, a residential clinic, anything that undertakes to take care of children and afford them such care as may be necessary at that particular time or for that particular type. Thus a child coming from a good educated family may be committed to an ordinary boarding school, a tubercular child may be committed to a sanatorium, a child with mechanical ability may be committed to an industrial school, and all these would be "Fit Persons Institutions".

30 Remand Homes.

10 After-Care Hostels.

20 District Probation and After-Care Associations. (Bombay State Probation and After-Care Association being a federal body.) This is a semi-official organization in each District for the purpose of maintaining Remand Homes, and for employment of Probation Officers under the Children's Act, for maintenance of After-Care Hostels for children released from the Certified Schools and even for running some private institutions of different types. These Associations receive grants from Government through the parent body called "The State Probation and After-Care Association", and such grants usually take the following forms: half the rent of the Remand Home or a substantial grant if a building is going to be built; 60 per cent of the Probation Officers' pay and one rupee per day per child detained in the Remand Homes.

42 Probation Officers on Governmental establishments.

13 Probation Officers appointed directly by District Associations.

4 Chief Officers of District Probation and After-Care Associations.

2. Social. After the court has declared the legislative and technical part of the case, it proceeds to make use of such social services as are attached to it in order to decide the correct disposal; and it takes care to be lawful as well as social.

It has direct responsibilities for the care of destitutes and it exercises this jurisdiction under Section 40-45 of the Bombay Children's Act, 1948. In addition to its legal aspect, the juvenile court does most kinds of preventive work; for example, it takes care and disposes of destitute children, uncontrollable children, victims

of adult offenders (such as victims of cruelty or rape, assault, etc.).

It can take charge of children whose parents are detained in custody and provide a temporary placement.

It can dispose of cases in a variety of ways, each case being individual and dealt with accordingly. In fact much of the work that has to be done by social agencies in other countries is done by the juvenile court in India.

It is of course protected from exposure to trivial, frivolous and vexatious complaints by the Children's Act, under which irresponsible complainants can be prosecuted.

CORRESPONDENCE

The Editor, *Canadian Welfare*:

Just to-day I received from a friend in Halifax a copy of the editorial page of the *Halifax Mail-Star* of November 8. They have reprinted my article from *Canadian Welfare* ["Progressive Penology in Newfoundland", November 1 issue.—Ed.] and have run a strong editorial entitled "Contrast" in which they suggest that the outmoded Halifax jail might be replaced by an institution along the lines of Salmonier.

Canadian Welfare is evidently very widely read because I have had several people speak to me about the article.

With all good wishes,

Yours very sincerely,

J. Alex Edmison,
Assistant to the Principal
Queen's University, Kingston.

PROVINCIAL MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

By CHARLES B. WATSON

THE Province of British Columbia entered Confederation in 1871.

The first organized public establishment for the care of the mentally ill in B.C. was provided in 1872. This establishment, named the Provincial Insane Asylum, was a remodeled "pest house" of hewn logs situated in isolation on an Indian reservation across the harbor at Victoria. From this obviously makeshift and expedient arrangement has developed the highly functional modern system of hospitals and clinics that constitute the Provincial Mental Health Services today.

In 1872 the Insane Asylum gave custodial care to 18 patients and employed a staff of seven. Eighty years later in 1952 the Provincial Mental Health Services provided individually prescribed psychiatric treatment to 9,500 patients and employed a staff of 2,300 in this effort.

In 1872 the Insane Asylum was administered by an official known as the Superintendent of the Asylum, a layman whose duty it was "to look after the internal economy and discipline". There was one physician, non-resident, who visited on call. The remainder of the staff consisted of a matron, three helpers, a cook and an Indian washwoman.

Today, the Provincial Mental Health Services are administered by a full-time director who is a physician-specialist in psychiatry, and each major institution of the Mental Health Services is under the

immediate supervision of a Medical Superintendent who is a specialist in psychiatry. Today there is a highly trained staff of specialists to care for the patients, rather than the matron and helpers of former times. There are, for example, 37 physicians, 650 nurses, 12 laboratory technicians, 41 occupational therapists, 7 physiotherapists, 5 dietitians, 18 psychologists, 33 psychiatric social workers, and others.

Whereas in 1872 (and for many years thereafter) the Provincial Asylum provided custodial care for all groups of patients in one institution, today the Provincial Mental Health Services operate eight major institutions each of which performs a special function. The organization is shown in the following:

A. Clinics of Psychological Medicine Division

1. Crease Clinic, Essondale, B.C.

B. Mental Hospitals Division

1. Provincial Mental Hospital, Essondale

Charles B. Watson is at present administrative assistant in the office of the British Columbia Mental Health Services. He joined the provincial health services in 1937, as clinical psychologist in the Child Guidance Clinic. After a four-year interlude with the directorate of personnel selection of the Canadian Army, he returned to the provincial services as director of education in the Provincial Mental Hospital at Essondale, and in 1949 assumed his present post.

An article on Mental Health Services in Saskatchewan appeared in the May 1953 issue.—Ed.

2. Provincial Mental Hospital, Colquitz

C. Schools for Mental Defectives Division

1. The Woodlands School, New Westminster

D. Homes for the Aged Division

1. Provincial Home for the Aged, Port Coquitlam
2. Provincial Home for the Aged, Vernon
3. Provincial Home for the Aged, Terrace

E. Preventive Division

1. Child Guidance Clinic, Vancouver
2. Child Guidance Clinic, Victoria
3. Child Guidance Clinic, Traveling Unit.

The work of each of these divisions is directed by a medical superintendent with special aptitude for, and training in, the mental health problems presented to it. Each is directly responsible to the Director of Mental Health Services for the operation of his division.

In addition to these five major divisions there is a group of **specialized services** that operate under the immediate supervision of the Director and function as required in each of the major treatment divisions.

These are as follows:

1. Business Administration
2. Social Service
3. Rehabilitation Services
4. School of Psychiatric Nursing
5. Research Services.

Clinics of Psychological Medicine Division

This division was established in 1948 by the enactment of the Clinics of Psychological Medicine Act. The first, and only, clinic operating under this act to date, is the Crease Clinic at Essondale on the same site as the

Provincial Mental Hospital. The Crease Clinic was opened on January 1, 1951, and during its first year treated 961 patients, 80 percent of whom were discharged to the community as "recovered" or "improved" in four months or less.

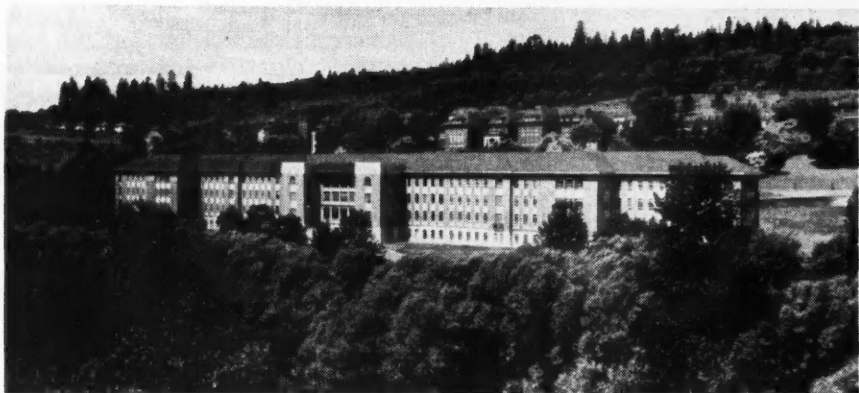
The Clinic was established with the purpose of making all accepted modes of psychiatric therapy available as freely as possible to the emotionally and mentally ill of favourable prognosis. Since favourable prognosis is directly related to diagnosis of mental illness in its early acute stages, it is evident that the Crease Clinic functions to provide active treatment for acute mental conditions.

In planning for the Crease Clinic it was strongly felt that, so far as possible, hospitalization for mental illness should be similar to hospitalization for any other serious illness. To this end it was possible to provide for admission to the Clinic without committal by a Judge or Magistrate, thereby permitting the mentally ill person to retain his citizenship rights.

Under the Clinics of Psychological Medicine Act two forms of admission have been provided:

Admission Upon Voluntary Application

This requires the application of the patient in writing upon the prescribed form, and a statement by the patient's physician that the patient is a suitable case for treatment. With these documents in his possession the patient may present himself at the Clinic for admission. He is free to leave at any time after he gives five days' notice in writing to the physician in charge. In any case, in accordance with statutory provisions he may not remain in the Crease Clinic longer than four months. He could, of course, be admitted upon another occasion if he again required psychiatric treatment.



Crease Clinic with Essondale Mental Hospital in Background.

Admission Upon Certification of Two Physicians

When a person is not well enough to request voluntary application for treatment an application may be made by a close relative, or other interested person if a close relative is not readily available. When such an application is made the patient must be examined by two physicians, who complete medical certifications stating that the patient is mentally ill and in need of care and treatment in a Clinic of Psychological Medicine. The close relative or other interested person who has made the application may then bring the patient to the Clinic for treatment.

As is the case with voluntary patients, the treatment period in the Clinic may not exceed four months, but during this period the patient may not leave of his own volition. However, he retains his citizenship privileges while in residence unless he is declared "incompetent" by the attending medical staff. Such a declaration is made only when it is necessary to protect the patient from the dangerous consequences of his actions or to protect him from unscrupulous relatives. In any event, the state of "incompetence" when declared, is terminated immediately the patient is discharged to the community.

All discharges to the community are "in full"; patients are not placed "on probation".

As to the Clinic itself, it is a modern four-storey reinforced concrete building veneered in tapestry brick. There are six wards (three to each sex) and the over-all capacity is 311.

Patients are received in the admitting department where they are given a preliminary assessment by the physician on duty. If they are accompanied by relatives and come during normal office hours the psychiatric social worker in the admitting department will take a preliminary history and interpret.

Normally on admission a patient is assigned to the top floor ward for men or women as the case may be. Here the patient is fully examined and the therapeutic program instituted. The diagnostic center in the Clinic provides full facilities for the usual range of laboratory examinations. There are also departments of radiology, cardiology, metabolism, neurology and electroencephalography. In addition the psychiatrist has at his

command the psychiatric social service department and the clinical psychology service.

From the admitting ward the patient may go to the intensive treatment ward for coma insulin (26 beds for men and 26 beds for women) or he may go to the open convalescent ward on the main floor. In this latter he has full freedom to come and go as he chooses within the framework of the ward rules, very similar to a home situation.

The treatment program for each patient is an individual prescription to meet the needs of the patient. It is determined by the medical staff at the case conference held shortly after admission when the diagnostic studies have been completed. This conference is under the chairmanship of the Clinical Director to whom the individual cases are presented by the physician who is personally responsible. The findings of psychiatric social workers and clinical psychologists are pooled with the medical and psychiatric data. Psychiatric nurses attend the conference to contribute their observations on the patient's behavior and to be instructed concerning the appropriate attitude to assume with this particular patient.

Somatotherapies (e.g. coma insulin, electro-convulsive therapy) are often used in the early phases of treatment when it is difficult to establish rapport and maintain contact. They are, however, regarded as facilitators only, and once it is possible to communicate with the patient the emphasis shifts to psychotherapy with the physician. There may also be case-work services provided by the social worker and participation in group psychotherapy sessions led by the clinical psychologist.

Throughout the period in the Clinic intensive use is made of occupational therapy and recreational therapy. The programs provided by these departments serve to stimulate interest in creative activity and social participation. The patient is thus encouraged to cultivate wholesome attitudes and is helped to avoid ruminative introspective preoccupations.

The goal of treatment in the Clinic is to restore as far as possible the patient's personality in order that he may be returned to his home and community as a self-directing, functioning participant in the full range of its activities. While this is the goal it is not always achieved in its entirety and compromise may have to be accepted. Throughout the treatment process the Social Service Department is maintaining an interpretive role in the community, especially with the immediate relatives. Thus treatment aims and achievements are communicated to members of the family and they are assisted in modifying their attitudes.

The whole program of the Crease Clinic is directed to the rehabilitation of the patient. Shortly before discharge, however, the more specific aspects of rehabilitation are considered. If the patient is a breadwinner for the family or responsible for his own support he may need help in securing suitable employment. These cases are assisted by the Vocational Rehabilitation Officer.

For those who have need of a place to stay on discharge there are the facilities of the Vista which will be discussed later.

Mental Hospitals Division

There are two Mental Hospitals in British Columbia, at Essondale and

Colquitz. The Provincial Mental Hospital at Essondale is a very large institution with a capacity of 3,400, and never less than 95 per cent of it is occupied. Last year 1,332 patients were admitted and separations numbered 1,244. The separations included 183 patients who died, but the death rate is very low — only 3 per cent of the patients under treatment.

The Provincial Mental Hospital, Colquitz, is a much smaller hospital accommodating some 295 male patients. This unit is a maximum security type of hospital to provide custodial care to a group of chronically disturbed and aggressive patients many of whom are mentally ill criminals.

The operations of the Mental Hospitals are governed by the Mental Hospitals Act.

There are four types of admission as follows:

Voluntary Admission

This is similar to voluntary admission to the Crease Clinic except that a patient may remain in a mental hospital for one year on this type of admission. The patient may depart at any time after giving five days' notice. Many patients suffering from alcoholism are accepted in the Mental Hospital as voluntary patients and they are required to pledge that they will remain for at least thirty days. This requirement serves to select those "alcoholics" who are truly desirous of receiving help with their problems.

Ordinary Committal

This is the standard committal to a mental hospital. Upon the application of a relative or close friend the patient is examined by two physicians who complete medical certificates on the state of the patient's mental health. If the physicians are of the opinion that the patient is mentally ill and in need of care and treatment in

a mental hospital the certificates and the patient are presented to a Judge or Magistrate and if he is satisfied that the patient needs care and treatment he will issue an order committing the patient to the Provincial Mental Hospital. Committal to a mental hospital is for an indefinite period and discharge is in discretion of the Medical Superintendent. After three months a patient may apply to the appeal board for a review of his case and if the board does not recommend his release he may renew his appeal once every year thereafter.

Urgency Committal

This is essentially the same as "ordinary committal" except that only one medical certificate is presented. This form of committal is necessary because in the more remote areas of the Province there is often only one physician in the vicinity. An ordinary committal must be completed within 14 days of the patient's admission if it is necessary to retain him.

Committal by Order-in-Council

This is an infrequent type of committal and applies only to inmates of Provincial Jails. The usual two medical certificates are completed and submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and on the basis of this evidence he makes an order for the admission of the mentally ill prisoner to the mental hospital for an indeterminate period.

The Mental Hospital at Essondale is comprised of six buildings for the accommodation of patients and these vary greatly in size. The largest houses over 1,400 and the smallest houses 115. Upon admission the patient is received in the diagnostic and intensive treatment unit and here a full study of the patient is carried out. All diagnostic aids and treatment modalities are available, and the procedure is similar to that described for the Crease Clinic patient.

The essential difference between the Crease Clinic and the Mental Hospital patient is that the latter is typically further advanced in the process of his mental illness and is more seriously ill. This difference accounts for the necessity for a longer period of hospital care.

Many patients in the Mental Hospital, after they have recovered from the acute stages of their illness, are left with serious personality defects as a residual. They require lengthy periods of re-education in the convalescent wards in order that they may regain the social skills basic to community living, and in order that they may be able to re-accept the responsibility of managing themselves and caring for their dependants.

The convalescent program places great reliance upon the facilities provided by the Occupational Therapy Department and the Recreational Therapy Department. Occupational Therapy programs in the Mental Hospital tend to be specialized in order that full benefit may be gained from the opportunities presented by the hospital industries. The maintenance services of the hospital community provide many vocational placements and training opportunities for the convalescing mental patient.

The recreational therapy program is centered in Pennington Hall. This is a modern recreational centre opened in 1951, the main feature of which is the auditorium-gymnasium seating 700. Other components of the Hall are the bowling alleys and the coffee bar. From the movie projection pent-house, wired music programs are sent forth to the ward and dining rooms and in the summer to the lawns.

School for Mental Defectives Division

Until 1953 the mentally defective in British Columbia were dealt with under the Mental Hospitals Act. They were received on the admitting wards of the Mental Hospital, along with the adult mentally ill and, after examination and when space became available, were transferred to the Woodlands School.

The Schools for Mental Defectives Act was passed in 1953 and proclaimed on the first of November. The Woodlands School with 1,180 beds is now the admission centre for this type of patient. The present accommodation does not meet the demands placed upon it. Application for admission must be made to the Medical Superintendent who grants admission as beds become available taking into consideration the urgency of the case.

Admission is by committal order of a Judge or Magistrate upon the medical evidence contained in the certificates of two physicians. There is also provision for admission on the order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for mental defectives found in provincial jails, but this has not yet been invoked and it is unlikely to be used frequently.

The greater number of patients in the "School" are idiots and imbeciles who for the most part have their needs met by the humane custody provided, together with training in personal habits and elementary social skills.

For others who are able to benefit there is a formal education program. Eight specially qualified teachers operate a modern school where the tool subjects are taught in conjunction with training in manual

and domestic arts. Every effort is made to socialize the children and give them experience in getting along with others. There is an extensive recreational program that provides training ranging from the simpler type of muscle coordination to complicated gymnastics and folk dancing.

Full health care facilities are generously provided. There are five resident physicians, three of whom are specialists in psychiatry.

Homes for the Aged Division

The three Homes for the Aged that constitute the Geriatric Services have accommodation for 1,050 patients, but this is insufficient to meet the demands.

Patients are not admitted directly to the Home for the Aged from the community. They must in the first instance be committed to the Provincial Mental Hospital at Essondale under the Mental Hospitals Act. When a bed is available in the Home for the Aged the patient is discharged in full from the Mental Hospital and admitted on new certificates to the Home for the Aged.

The Homes for the Aged are not employed in caring for the senile members of the population whose infirmities are physical only. Rather they function to provide specialized medical, nursing and custodial care to the senile psychotic segment of the population who cannot be managed elsewhere.

It is recognized that the admission of these patients to the main admitting wards of the Provincial Mental Hospital is undesirable both for the senile patient and for the regular mental hospital type of patient. It is therefore planned to admit the senile psychotic direct to the Home for the Aged in the future when adequate diagnostic and investigative

facilities are made available in this institution. Plans are at present being prepared for a 350 bed unit to serve as an admitting centre and infirmary.

Preventive Division

The preventive division at this time is devoted principally to work with children and adolescents. It functions through the Child Guidance Clinics and works in close cooperation with the health and welfare agencies in the community. The Clinics are organized in the traditional fashion with the psychiatrist as the responsible member of the team directing a staff of psychiatric social workers, public health nurses and clinical psychologists. About 1,200 cases a year are served by the preventive division.

Provision for the in-residence observation and treatment of the emotionally disturbed child must be made in order that the preventive division may complete its facilities.

The preventive services division does not have facilities for adults. This is recognized as a serious deficiency. Plans have been prepared for an adult out-patient department incorporating a day hospital and it is hoped that this may soon be built.

SPECIAL SERVICES

It will be remembered that these services serve all Divisions of the Mental Health Services and that they function under the supervision of the Director.

Business Administration

This is the responsibility of the Business Manager, Provincial Mental Health Services. Major responsibilities include purchasing, accounts and collections, personnel and payroll, building maintenance, dietary services including the School of Institutional Cookery, laundry and central stores.

Social Service

The psychiatric social service department is part of the Welfare Branch, Department of Health and Welfare, and attached to the Provincial Mental Health Services for duty. Social service departments have been set up in the Crease Clinic, Provincial Mental Hospital, Woodlands School, and in the Child Guidance Clinics. Psychiatric social work services are coordinated through the Provincial Supervisor of Psychiatric Social Work who deals directly with the Director of Mental Health Services. There are 33 trained psychiatric social workers on the staff at this time with vacancies still to be filled.

Rehabilitation Services

In recent years a Vocational Rehabilitation Officer has been working in the Provincial Mental Hospital and Crease Clinic at Essondale. His responsibility is with male patients and he has developed many community resources for the vocational placement of patients upon discharge. This employee reports to the Director of Mental Health Services.

The Vista is a modern residential hostel in one of the suburbs of Vancouver that provides accommodation for seven women. This unit is employed in the rehabilitation of selected women who need assistance in establishing themselves after leaving the hospital. They are aided in securing employment or job training as required. The responsibility for the operation and program of the Vista has been delegated to the Clinical Director of Essondale. The Social Service Department is of great assistance in this unit.

Experience is indicating that a residential unit in Vancouver for men would be useful. At the present time the facilities of the Y.M.C.A. and Salvation Army are used to house those who need assistance in establishing themselves in the community.

School of Psychiatric Nursing

This is operated with the purpose of providing a staff of trained nurses for the various institution services. It is centralized at Essondale and offers a 2 year course leading to a diploma in psychiatric nursing. The Senior Instructor of the School reports to the Director of Mental Health Services through the Director of Nursing Services, Provincial Mental Hospital, who is the responsible official of the School.

Research Services

Perhaps the most urgent need today in the mental health field is a program of research into the causes of mental illness. It is not likely that the vast annual expenditure for the maintenance of the mental hospitals can be reduced unless new discoveries revolutionize treatments and provide more certain knowledge as to the techniques of prevention.

Only now is psychiatric research being undertaken on a significant scale in Canada. The British Columbia Provincial Mental Health Services have entered into an agreement with the Faculty of Medicine, University of British Columbia, for the joint support of a Department of Neuropsychiatric Research in the University. A staff of research scientists has been assembled and several major projects have been undertaken.

FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON MENTAL HEALTH

By JOHN D. M. GRIFFIN and REVA GERSTEIN

FOR a while during August the University of Toronto was the mental health capital of the world. The International Congress, which made it so, brought together over two thousand delegates from fifty-five countries. The delegates represented different branches of the mental and social sciences and different areas of interest. Distinguished scientists from the fields of psychiatry, clinical psychology, social work, sociology, medicine, public health, nursing, and education mingled with representatives from all levels of government and with community-minded citizens — all anxious to achieve a better understanding of human behavior and human relations in the interest of better mental health.

The scope of the Congress was tremendous. The theme, Mental Health in Public Affairs, was reflected in a practical way in the five simultaneous technical sections which were held daily. These technical sections dealt with the following areas:

Public Health and Mental Health Partnership

The Mental Health of Children and Youth

Mental Health in Governmental Activities

Community Partnership in Mental Health

Professional Advances in Mental Health

In addition, there were three informal round-table sessions which

met several times. These were on the following subjects:

The Role of the Volunteer in Mental Health

Mental Health and Education

Parent Education

One can scarcely avoid a feeling of pride in the fact that this great Congress was planned and primarily financed by Canadians. Delegates were present from every province in Canada. All levels of government in Canada gave evidence of support. The Canadian press, radio and television provided more news to the public about this Congress than about any other similar Congress ever held anywhere. These are all indications that Canada has rightfully taken her place among the nations providing world leadership in this movement.

Participants

Among the participants in the Congress were many distinguished and world famous figures. For example, there was Dr. H. C. Rumke, President of the World Federation for Mental Health, a psychiatrist holding the position of Rector at the University of Utrecht, and Dr. Benjamin Spock, the world-known American pediatrician whose name is a household word to young mothers; Dr. Krapf, the brilliant psychoanalyst from the Argentine; Dr. Karl Menninger of the famous Menninger Clinic in Topeka, Kansas; Professor William Malamud, from Boston University; Dr. Aubrey Lewis, Director of Maudsley Hospital in England; Professor Ozeretsky of

Dr. Griffin is General Director, and Dr. Gerstein National Director of Program Planning, of the Canadian Mental Health Association.

the Psychiatric Department of the University of Leningrad; and Dr. Brock Chisholm, former Director-General of the World Health Organization.

Not all the distinguished delegates were psychiatrists or scientists, however. Sir Geoffrey Vickers, V.C., for example, who gave such a brilliant address on the relationship of mental health and spiritual values at the Sunday Plenary session, is Chairman of the National Coal Board in England. Lady Norman is Chairman of the Board of the National Association for Mental Health in England.

Dr. A. H. El Koussy, Dean of Education, Ibrahim University, Cairo, Egypt; Dr. Margaret Mead, the outstanding anthropologist of the American Museum of Natural History; Dr. Carl Rogers, the Clinical Psychologist from the University of Chicago; and the beloved Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt: all assumed active roles at the Congress.

These are but a few of the scientists and citizens who took part. They are named here, not particularly because of their eminence, but rather because they are symbols of the calibre of the people who participated in this Congress. As Brock Chisholm pointed out in his address toward the end of the Congress, "What a remarkable fact that here one has so many people from so many countries who have come together and behaved in a mature fashion. What a pity that representatives of the same countries coming together to discuss political problems cannot work together along similar lines in the interest of humanity".

Accomplishments

One may well ask what in the end came of all these papers and all this

talk, whether there were any positive accomplishments, any new ideas. To answer this question we must candidly admit that no new miracle cures and no new social formulas were presented, but there did seem to be a deep consensus about several things. One was struck for instance with the sincere humility which developed at the Congress with reference to facing mental health problems — a humility and a modesty with which was mixed determination.

Secondly, following the Congress theme, there was a serious attempt to relate the scientific findings of psychiatry and the social sciences to the broad field of public affairs. This meant that discussions ranged far from the mental hospitals and clinics and often settled on problems such as the effect of social pressures on family solidarity.

Thirdly, there was a universal expression of interest not only in the reality of volunteer work in the community but in the spiritual, philosophical, and scientific realism of a mental health design for living.

And finally, the Congress seems to have been successful in avoiding the appearance of a chaotic fight between the various "schools of thought" or "ideological professions of faith". There were arguments — of course. But the willingness to think and work together, to seek in all sincerity and humility a workable compromise toward the understanding and helping of mankind, seemed to emerge as a kind of hall-mark for this Congress.

Main Addresses

It was the keynote addresses given at the plenary sessions which provided stimulation and inspiration for most of the delegates. At the opening ses-

sion the Honourable Paul Martin, Canadian Minister of National Health and Welfare, presented a vista of the ways in which the problems of mental health are regarded and are being approached in our Canadian community. He said that a positive mental health program not only involves the clinical worker who is responsible for the treatment of those already ill, but also requires the concerted effort of all who work in this field to remove from the human environment the factors which are harmful to sound mental health.

On the next evening Sir Geoffrey Vickers, V.C., gave a scholarly, philosophical analysis leading to the conviction that if we are seriously concerned with the whole man there can be and must be a partnership between the scientists and all others who are concerned with the spiritual values.

"The most significant discovery of mental science", he said, "is the power of love to protect and to restore the mind. Every film goer, every newspaper reader, today believes that there is likely to be a causal relationship between the deprived child and the adult and adolescent criminal. He will accept on the authority of science that love can build for one child a haven of security in a mad world and can thus equip it to give back the same powerful influence in after life, whilst its absence may leave another imprisoned in self and capable of no contact with its kind but aggression. It is not often that the findings of science confirm the intuitions of religion in language which does not even need to be translated. This alone, in my view, entitles mental science to be regarded not as a rival but as a partner in the eternal effort to realize spiritual values in the daily life of

men and women—even perhaps in the policies of government."

On the succeeding days addresses to plenary sessions were given by Dr. H. C. Rumke whose Presidential Address was entitled "Some of the Solved and Unsolved Problems in the Mental Health Field"; Dr. William Malamud who summarized some of the significant research findings relating to mental illness and schizophrenia in particular; Dr. G. R. Hargreaves of the World Health Organization, who spoke of the urgent need for partnership between mental and public health; Dr. A. H. El Koussy of Egypt who spoke on Mental Health in Education in a Changing World; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt on The Individual Citizen's Responsibility in Mental Health; Professor N. L. Ozeretsky of Leningrad on the Development of Child Psychiatry in the U.S.S.R.; and Dr. Brock Chisholm on Some Mental Health Frontiers that Need Attention.

In summarizing the effects of the Congress, Professor William Line, Chairman of the Program Committee has said:

"It is too early to say as yet what the action corollaries of the Congress will be. A deeper appreciation of the needs and possibilities for research in this field, of multi-disciplinary and cross-cultural design; an increased realization of the importance of the basic partnership between scientist and citizen, especially the citizen exercising responsible judgment in the affairs of man, a realization that current problems in social living of necessity draw the world closer than ever before; these and others may be directions along which we may perhaps evaluate outcomes during the perspective of the next five years."

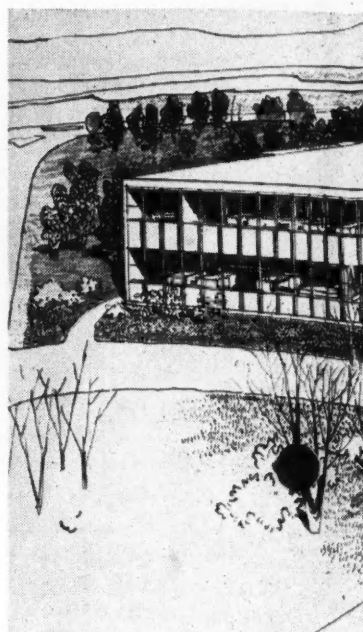
We Proudly Announce...

that steps toward a new home for the Canadian Welfare Council have now reached the field of action. After many months of careful planning, the Board of Governors takes pleasure in announcing that plans have been completed for the construction of a new Council headquarters in Ottawa.

Plans call for the erection of a building designed to house all present operations of the Council, with allowance for anticipated increased requirements in the foreseeable future. Facilities will comprise executive and clerical offices, proper and adequate space for the library (including room for reference work), and meeting and conference rooms suitable for Council activities. The modest, yet functional headquarters building is shown here in perspective by the architect. It will be located adjacent to the new Bureau of Statistics Building and the site of the new Department of National Health and Welfare buildings. Construction will proceed as soon as the required funds are assured.

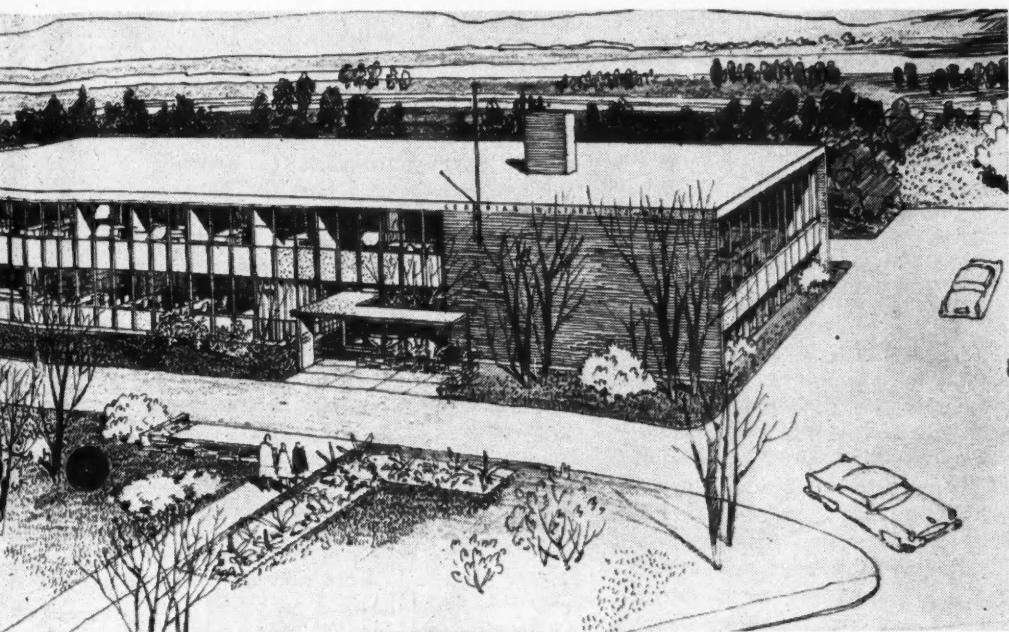
The Building Fund

In order to make possible the erection and equipping of this headquarters there will be required a total of \$250,000 exclusive of current operating expenses. To meet these financial needs, a Building Fund has already been established under the leadership of W. Preston Gilbride, general chairman, and C. F.



W. Burns and M. W. M. chairmen. From this leading will be marshalled a national organization to raise the required Council members, corporations and governments. The campaign concentrated during the four-day period January 3 to 29, 1955.

We are making this appeal to the many members and friends receiving *Canadian Welfare* with the plans. When the Council sincerely hope that the support counted upon to usher in the new work of the Council in Canada.



Abra and Balharrie, Architects

The Proposed New Headquarters

W. McCutcheon, vice-
 -ing group in Toronto
 -national campaign or-
 -quired \$250,000 from
 -porations, individuals,
 -campaign will be con-
 -our-week period from

announcement so that
 friends of the Council
 -elfare may be familiar
 -e campaign opens, we
 support of all can be
 in a new era for the
 Canada.

The Building Committee

W. PRESTON GILBRIDE

GENERAL CHAIRMAN

Eastern Group Manager of the Great-West Life Assurance Company.

Chairman of the Community Chests and Councils Division, Canadian Welfare Council.



C. F. W. BURNS

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Vice-President and Managing Director, Argus Corporation.

Member of Board of Governors and Finance Committee, Canadian Welfare Council



... and a national campaign organization

WHAT THE COUNCIL IS DOING . . .

It has occurred to us that we ought to have mentioned before a source of information about the Council which may be of interest to many of our readers. This is the "Review of Current Council Committees and Activities".

The Review, a mimeographed document of some dozen pages, was first produced several years ago as a staff guide, a sort of checklist by which progress could be assessed and analysed. It is revised about twice a year, a new edition being just now out of the hopper. Lately it has also been supplied to board members and local welfare councils. They have highly commended this brief comprehensive survey.

So if any of you would like to get a bird's eye and up-to-date view of Council program, if you find it a nuisance trying to follow the ramifications spasmodically in these pages, if you want to keep track of projects so you can ask how those you haven't heard about lately are getting on, send for a copy of the Review. Don't expect an exciting piece of literature, it's a straightforward factual listing with a minimum of comment. But it's really impressive, and also very handy when you're faced with the perennial and hard-to-answer question: "What does the Council actually *do*?"

Board of Governors

The report of the December 3 Board Meeting will have to await the next issue. However, there is a lot of going on as a result of recent Board action.

New Building

Elsewhere in this issue you will find the first official announcement of the campaign for funds, including a pic-

ture of the new premises. We hope you like the look of it.

Campaign organization is getting into gear for a start early in the new year. Arthur Maybee borrowed from John Price Jones Company (Canada) Limited, Montreal, has joined the Council's staff temporarily to work with W. Preston Gilbride, Toronto, and his Campaign Committee. A. A. Crawley of Ottawa is Chairman of the Building Committee which is working with the architect on the final specifications preparatory to calling for tenders. It is hoped that construction can start in the spring.

The other day we were tabulating a few "reasons why a new building" and we offer herewith some of the juicier items: present quarters are literally beginning to disintegrate (plaster descending on the head, floor-boards breaking under foot); three floors with steep dangerous flights of stairs (several accidents, fortunately not serious, to date); crowded and noisy; poor lighting, ventilation, heating, and parking space; decrepit plumbing; annex two blocks away (one of our staff members has had to give up his pipe for fear of asphyxiation in his little cubby-hole there); part of library in flimsy, unheated sunroom; back stairs boarded over to make *our* office (we rejoiced in escaping this precarious perch for a year but are back here again, alas!)

"Look now upon this picture and on *this*" — meaning Council House compared with the beautiful structure, shown on page 26. Can you wonder that personally we feel like beating a drum at the head of a triumphal procession for the start of the building campaign? "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick" and we were

beginning to feel that we should never be well again. Now, the cure depends only on the generosity of the Council's many friends and we're sure they won't let us down.

1955 Annual Meeting, Windsor, May 5 to 7

Mrs. Beverley Thorburn, president of the Welfare Council of Ottawa, has accepted the chairmanship of the Planning Committee which will be responsible for program publicity, and, with a committee in Windsor, for entertainment and other local arrangements.

It will be recalled that the Board decided on the locale of the Annual Meeting in response to an invitation from the Windsor Community Welfare Council. The local group is putting its back into the project with Windsor's well-known enthusiasm and hospitality. Also, the support and the participation of the considerable French-speaking group in the area will underline once more the bilingual character of the Council.

Welfare of Immigrants

The new committee under the chairmanship of B. M. Alexandor of Ottawa met on December 7 to plan its program (of which more in our next). Its membership includes representatives of a dozen or so national and local organizations concerned with immigrants' welfare, and about the same number of interested individuals. Appropriate federal departments have agreed to send consultants. We have been impressed by the unqualified support which the establishment of the Committee has evoked.

An interesting sidelight on immigration comes from the staff member responsible for personnel and em-

ployment enquiries. She is getting quite a number of letters from British people anxious to emigrate to Canada and asking about job possibilities in social work and allied fields. Some of them unfortunately will be handicapped in getting positions to which their experience and knowledge would entitle them because of the residence rules that apply to most public welfare jobs. A problem for the new Committee to consider?

Pamphlet on Health Services

On the recommendation of the Committee on the Provision and Financing of Health Services for Canadians, the Board has authorized an informational pamphlet that will present the facts and outline the controversial issues. The pamphlet is being prepared under the guidance of the Committee's Agenda Subcommittee, chaired by Professor J. E. L. Graham, head of the Department of Political Economy, McMaster University. The document will be submitted to the Board before publication.

From the start, the Committee has held the view that a contribution to public knowledge and to informal discussion on this vital topic would probably be the most important outcome of its work. The pamphlet should achieve this result, and it is hoped that it will be particularly useful to local citizen groups such as women's organizations, service clubs and labour unions. It is expected that publication will take place by the early summer.

Report on Function and Organization

Although the main report of the F and O Committee received the Council's blessing at the last annual meeting, the study on Canadian

Welfare Council financing still has to be completed. The Financing Subcommittee now has a draft report which has been sent to members of the Main Committee and to division chairmen for discussion through their national executive committees. It is hoped that the report can be submitted for approval at the 1955 Annual Meeting.

The Board has also set up a special committee on the implementation of the full F and O Report, under the chairmanship of Mrs. John Alexander Wilson, former president of the Toronto Welfare Council. Anyone who thought the work was over last June was sadly mistaken. The Report shaped a general pattern for Council use which must now be tailored more exactly for comfortable wear. In particular, changes in the By-Laws made necessary by the Report must be drafted for official approval at the Annual Meeting.

At the same time, the Nominating Committee (chairman, Philip S. Fisher of Montreal) is hard at work on recommendations for next year's Board members in line with the F and O Report. You may recall that a complete re-organization of the Board structure was approved, including abolishing the position of regional adviser and giving divisions a much bigger say in the composition of the Board.

Community Chests and Councils Division

In our next column we shall be able to tell you about several interesting November meetings; the Ontario Conference of Small and Middle City Chests and Councils on "Community Teamwork - Fact or Friction?" (Guelph, November 24), and the meetings about the same time in Toronto of the Division's Company

Contributions, Public Relations and National Executive Committees. The Division's November meetings always have a big turn-out from across the country. It was tough luck that the Grey Cup football final wasn't held until the day after the meetings ended by which time, of course, the out-of-townners were all on their way home. (Was that loud bang a lie-detector blowing up?)

Advance notices have gone out for the 1955 Midwinter Meeting of the CCC Division to be held at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, January 27 to 29, 1955. Mrs. W. K. Newcomb, chairman of the Division's Councils Section, is also chairing the Conference Planning Committee, and the general theme is "Social Planning in an Expanding Federation".

James A. Linen, publisher of Time Magazine, New York and Vice-President of Community Chests and Councils of America, will be the chief speaker at the luncheon, Friday, January 28, on the topic "Joint Planning and Fund Raising: A Look Ahead". Five concurrent discussion groups will meet on the same day, the subjects and leader being: How Do Federations Become More Inclusive? (E. I. Birnbaum, manager, Hart Products (Canada) Limited, Guelph); How Does Extended Federation Affect Budgeting? (Arthur V. Pigott, Pigott Motors Limited, Toronto); the Welfare Council's Job in an Expanding Federation? (W. Harold Clark, manager, Canada Trust Company, and Huron and Erie Mortgage Corporation, Toronto); the Volunteer's Role in Greater Federation (Raymond C. Labarge, Department of National Revenue, Ottawa); the Public Relations Job in an Expanding Federation (J. T. Moore, District

Traffic Sales Manager, Trans-Canada Air Lines, Winnipeg).

The Division chairman, W. Preston Gilbride, Eastern Group Manager, Great West Life Assurance Company will chair two plenary sessions; and on Saturday morning there will be concurrent sessions on Current Council Problems (leader: Robert A. Willson, Director of Personnel and Public Relations, General Foods Ltd., Toronto) and on Campaign Problems (leader: Clarence Hird, president and general manager, Routley Lumber Company Limited, Regina).

There will be Division business meetings on January 26 and 27, preceding the Conference. One topic sure to be on the agenda is the interim committee which has been established on national agency participation in community chests, under the chairmanship of Robert A. Willson. While discussion on a general national budget review committee are continuing, the Division has been receiving requests for help on the particular problem of the fund-raising relationship of national agencies to local community chests. The interim committee offers assistance to national agencies in approaching chests for inclusion of their budget needs in local campaigns, and is prepared to study and report to the chests on national agency budgets and support plans. Three national health agencies have already enlisted the committee's help.

First Division field trip of the season: Tom Best, associate secretary, carried out a packed five weeks' program starting with Sault Ste. Marie, Fort William and Port Arthur, Ontario. He then moved west through Winnipeg and Brandon, Manitoba; Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Lloydminster, Saskatchewan; Edmon-

ton, Calgary, Lethbridge and Claresholm, Alberta; and Kelowna and Vancouver, British Columbia. Judging from reports the trip was a great success. If Mr. Best's state of health is any criterion, the hospitality was also outstanding.

Special Chest Campaign Note

The Council's staff is proud to announce that its total contribution to the local community chests campaign this year was the highest per capita staff gift in Ottawa: 100 per cent participation with an average of \$26.00 a donor. Indeed, it may well set a record for Canada since the country's employee giving averages \$3.50 to \$4.00 per capita. Let no one say that we don't practise what we preach — professional and clerical staff alike.

Delinquency and Crime Division

The National Committee of the Division met on November 4th and decided to set up a committee on the revision of the Juvenile Delinquents Act that is now in progress in the Department of Justice. The committee will seek suggestions on desirable changes in the Act, not only from the D and C membership but also from other divisions. The federal department will be asked how the committee's work can be most helpful to it.

The Division's draft brief on gambling was also discussed at the meeting. It had been previously circulated to the Division's membership, and comments received indicated that there are still a lot of questions to be answered before agreement on the brief is possible. The Sub-committee on the Control of Gambling has therefore been asked to prepare an analysis of the welfare aspects of the gambling problem and the implica-

tion of the recommendations in the draft brief.

This statement will be circulated to D and C members with a ballot asking them to vote on each specific recommendation. Further action will depend on the result of the vote. The "democratic progress" grinds as slowly as the mills of God but we hope beneficially in the long run!

Mrs. Kathleen Campbell, executive secretary of the John Howard Society of Quebec, will represent the Division on the CWC Nominating Committee. A. M. Kirkpatrick, executive director of the Ontario John Howard Society will serve for the Division on the Council's Committee on Personnel in Social Work.

Family and Child Welfare Division

The Fifteenth Annual Institute of the Family Agencies of Ontario and Quebec took place at Cobourg, October 21 to 23. A total of 33 social workers (including 10 men!) attended, representing 14 family agencies and the CWC.

Miss Elizabeth Lloyd, director of field practices, St. Patrick's School of Social Welfare, Ottawa, led the two-day discussion based mainly on case records. The topic was "Improving our Skills as Family Caseworkers", with particular reference to homes broken by desertion and separation and homes in which parents are emotionally disturbed. Miss Margaret Cork, chief psychiatric social worker, Ontario Alcoholism Research Foundation, described that agency's work and the implications of alcoholism for family caseworkers.

The Division has received a pleasant dividend from this year's display of dolls at the Canadian National Exhibition: 33 attractive specimens for distribution at will. A

special sub-committee of the F and CW National Committee decided to donate the dolls to the Indian Affairs Branch of the Federal Department of Citizenship and Immigration. They have been given to needy school children on an Indian reservation.

The many suggestions on new study projects for the Division have now been boiled down to manageable proportions, and the membership is being polled as to its views on priorities. The choices offered are: home-maker services, institutional care of children, unmet needs in the care of retarded children, problems of desertion and separation.

Public Welfare Division

This Division too is interested in the question of desertion, an increasingly serious problem as an editorial in this issue of the magazine indicates. It is number one on the list of priorities being considered by the Division's Program Committee (chairman, Miss Robena Morris of the Toronto Public Welfare Department). Members of the Division's National Committee all across Canada have expressed support of a study project on the topic. It may be organized through provincial committees on various aspects of the problem, particularly such legal questions as collection on, and inter-jurisdictional enforcement of maintenance orders.

Obviously, Division activity in this field would be planned in conjunction with any such work undertaken by the F and CW Division. The D and C Division too would have a part to play, for example in examining such questions as the role of the courts in meeting the problems of desertion. In fact, this proposed project is a

good example of the "indivisibility" of the Council's work so strongly emphasized in the F and O Report.

Familiarity with the workings of the provincial public welfare departments is a necessary part of the Division's staff equipment, and visits and conferences to this end are a normal part of staff field trips. Cliff Patrick, PW Division Secretary, recently undertook an interesting special field trip, spending three full days at the Ontario Public Welfare Department's head office in Toronto and three more at its district office in Hamilton. The purpose was to get detailed, first-hand knowledge of the operations of the various provincial programs and how they are channelled through the district offices. A highly useful and successful visit.

French Services

An interesting event in the Council's services to its French-speaking constituency is the decision to change the format of its French-language periodical *BIEN-ETRE SOCIAL CANADIEN*. This "sibling" of *CANADIAN WELFARE* will in future wear a dress more closely resembling that of its older sister. The new style will make its debut in January with the first number of Volume VII, 1955.

The French Commission met in Montreal on December 1, too late for a full report in this issue. However, we can say that plans are well in hand for the proposed French-speaking institute, in cooperation with the F and CW, CC and PW Divisions, on regional social services.

If You Are Ready to Change Your Place of Employment and are in possession of

Master of Social Work degree, Bachelor of Social Work degree or
Membership in the Canadian Association of Social Workers

and if you feel you would like having a large territory to yourself
please apply to:

MR. WILFRED HARRISON, *Secretary*
Port Arthur Children's Aid Society
P.O. Box 27

PORT ARTHUR, Ontario

The Port Arthur Children's Aid Society is interested in receiving applications for positions on its staff, and will pay a salary commensurate with qualifications and position. Pension plan, three weeks' annual vacation, workmen's compensation and hospital plan. Transportation is provided while at work.

Write stating qualifications, marital status, religion, age, salary expected, and when available.

This is a good opportunity for the right person.

ACROSS CANADA



PARLIAMENT HILL

Canadians, who like to think of themselves as a virile, resistant nation, got some reassuring confirmation this fall from the impartial calculating machines of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Basis for the report was the 1953 report of vital statistics (which always appears about a year late), the official yardstick of the nation's health.

The death rate reached an all-time low of 8.6 per 1,000, putting Canada ahead of the United States, with 9.6, the United Kingdom, with 11.4, France, with 12.3, and a number of other European and Commonwealth countries. Only the Netherlands, with 7.3, and Norway, with 8.3, chalked up better statistics.

Nearly half (44 per cent) of the 127,381 Canadians who died during the year succumbed to heart disease; cancer took 19,120 lives, and accidents, which were fatal to 18,642, held third place.

Canadian medical and welfare services took pride in the fact that the tuberculosis death rate dropped to a new low of 12.3 per 100,000, about half the rate of two years ago and less than a quarter of the 1935 rate.

The infant mortality rate fell to a new low of 35 per 1,000 live births after remaining at 38 for two years previously. The U.S. rate is 28.5, with 23.8 in Australia and 21.8 in New Zealand. By provinces, British

Columbia had the lowest infant mortality rate, 27, and Newfoundland registered a high of 47.

The DBS commented that a two-thirds reduction of the infant mortality rate since 1921 has meant a saving of 335,000 lives.

More Canadians went to the altar last year than in any year since 1946. Last year's marriages totalled 130,837, while the birth rate rose to 28.2 from 27.9 the year before, and the number of babies born was the largest in Canada's history—416,825—equivalent to a baby every 75 seconds. • • •

Canada is expanding its housing programs, Ottawa reported this fall. There were 71,567 homes under construction during the first eight months of the year, compared to 69,463 for the equivalent period during 1953.

During the first eight months of 1954, 57,673 new homes were completed across the country, while 10,978 were begun during August, compared to 10,833 during the same month a year before.

Construction is still far behind demand, a survey of 13 major cities showed. Toronto, with 18,000 units projected for 1954, is leading Canada in home construction, and is well ahead of its 1953 total of 12,070 homes.

Regina, however, is building fewer homes this year than last and is con-

sidered one of the housing "problem areas" in Canada. • • •

The employment picture was a bit brighter across Canada this fall compared to the summer, but there were still twice as many Canadians seeking work by mid-September as during the corresponding period last year.

There were 167,000 job-hunters in the middle of the month, a decrease of 7,000 from the total in mid-August, but nearly double the 84,000 in the same position in September 1953. In addition, there were 243,00 applications for work on file in the offices of the National Employment Service in mid-September, 113,000 fewer than in mid-August but 81,500 more than in September a year earlier.

It is considered in Ottawa that there will be proposals for increased benefits for unemployed persons when Parliament goes into session next month, and the government has been studying the question.

It is considered likely that the Labour Department will suggest a reduction in the length of time required for unemployed persons to qualify for benefits, coincident with increased benefits in some categories.

According to informed sources in the department, the new plan would make it possible for persons to qualify for minimum aid of 20 weeks of benefits, with an increase in the minimum \$24 a week for a married person and \$17.10 for a single one. • • •

GENERAL NEWS

ILO and Rehabilitation

Vocational rehabilitation of the disabled was one of the most important subjects considered by representatives of the governments, workers and employers of 69 nations who met at the 37th Session of the International Labour Conference in Geneva this summer.

After a 21-day session the Committee of Vocational Rehabilitation asked the Conference to accept its conclusions as a basis for further discussion next year. This proposal was accepted unanimously. Conclusions reached are now in the hands of all participating governments and after further consideration next year the conclusions of this Committee as adopted by the Conference will be sent to all governments as a recommendation for future action in this field.

The most encouraging feature of the discussions was that workers, employers and governments were in complete agreement that a program to

rehabilitate its disabled should be considered an important part of the policy of each nation.

The Canadian delegation was headed by Mr. A. H. Brown, Deputy Minister of Labour. Canada participated actively on the Committee of Vocational Rehabilitation: the Government of Canada was represented here by Mr. Ian Campbell, national coordinator of civilian rehabilitation; Canadian workers were represented by Mr. Harry Chappell, president of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees; and Canadian employers by Mr. J. A. Lapres of the Canadian Construction Association, a member of the National Advisory Committee on the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons and president of the Rehabilitation Institute of Montreal.

Windsor Conference Adopts Unemployment Plan

Delegates to the Windsor Conference of Mayors and Municipalities in September adopted

a comprehensive brief on unemployment prepared by the Federation's National Executive. The complete brief was presented to the Federal Government on November 26.

In the summary, the brief recommends that the Federal government give active consideration to the following measures with a view to meeting the needs of the unemployed during periods when unemployment may be described as abnormal on a national, regional or local basis:

1. The development, in cooperation with the provincial and municipal governments, of a planned program of publicly financed undertakings designed to increase employment opportunities during periods when normal economic activity is declining.

2. The development of a planned program aimed at facilitating the transfer of unemployed persons from "economically distressed" areas to localities where employment opportunities are in greater supply.

3. The review of the Unemployment Insurance Act with a view to extending coverage as far as administratively feasible in order to bring in as many paid workers as possible.

4. The development of a program of unemployment assistance payments specially designed to meet the needs of: persons who have exhausted unemployment insurance benefits; persons who have not worked long enough to be eligible for unemployment insurance benefits; persons who have become unemployed and who have not been previously covered by unemployment insurance.

Hurricane Relief When Hurricane Hazel struck Toronto on October 16, flood waters washed away homes and many lives were lost. In the immediate emergency, relief work was done by the Red Cross, Salvation Army, St. John Ambulance, and many other agencies

and individuals. As the flood waters receded it became apparent that there was a long-term welfare job to be done to aid bereaved and homeless families and to help people whose livelihood was taken from them. For instance, in the town of Bradford, normal population 1,800, there were 3,500 displaced persons (500 families) who had been earning their living by market gardening in the nearby Holland Marsh. Some of these families have now been able to return to their homes, the Marsh having been drained.

The Red Cross asked Bessie Touzel, executive director of the Ontario Welfare Council, to act as consultant for an organization similar to the one used in Manitoba at the time of the 1950 flood there. Toronto social agencies volunteered to lend personnel. Eleanor Ellis, secretary of the Toronto Welfare Council's family and child welfare division is directing the new organization assisted by Trevor Pierce of the Ontario Tuberculosis Association, Rae Morrow of the Neighbourhood Workers Association and Joan Keagey of the Ontario Division of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind.

Teams of workers from other agencies are operating in the areas most affected, and 17 experienced people are on the job, all but three of them on loan. Some of them are specially qualified for this kind of work, notably Gladys Dunn, who has recently returned from Korea, and Tedda Petri, who was on her way home to Holland when she was called by Miss Ellis and asked to postpone her sailing to return and help the Dutch families whose garden land has been flooded.

Housing in Bradford and Woodbridge has been provided by the pro-

vincial government. Trailers, quonset huts, private homes, and summer cottages have been pressed into service.

The Hurricane Relief Fund, though separate from the welfare organization, is making use of the service provided by the latter and there is no duplication of services. The Fund is handling compensation to flood victims, including payment for medical services required where health has been affected by the disaster. It has also set up a Central Housing Registry headed by Isobel Klein of the Toronto YWCA counselling department.

**Labour
Recommendations
on Social Welfare**

National health insurance, housing, unemployment and immigration policy were given close attention by the annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress held late this summer.

A resolution presented to the convention called attention to the high cost of hospitalization, doctors and medical supplies, which, it was said, prevented many people who are ill from receiving proper medical attention. It called for the early establishment of a government-subsidized, contributory national health insurance scheme covering every citizen in Canada, which would include medical, surgical, dental and optical care, hospitalization and artificial limbs when necessary, and psychiatric treatment as well as competently supervised mental homes.

The resolutions dealing with unemployment stressed the need for increased benefits to meet the cost of an adequate standard of living, to extend coverage to those who are

unemployed because of illness, to shorten the period required to establish benefit rights, to supply supplementary benefits to those who have exhausted their regular benefits and to remove restrictions against married women.

Noting that the housing situation is still critical, recommendations were made that anyone be permitted to obtain a NHA loan with a minimum down payment of 10 per cent, that the period of amortization be extended to thirty years, and that the rate of interest should not exceed 3 per cent. It was also recommended that steps be taken to encourage municipalities to enter into agreements for the construction of low-rental housing, subsidized when necessary, so that workers may obtain housing adequate to their family needs, rather than in relation to their incomes.

Planned immigration policies in relation to national development needs which can be judged through the Department of Labour and administered under an Immigration Commission were proposed in another resolution. Provincial and federal responsibility, rather than municipal, for the care of unemployed employables who have exhausted their benefits under the Unemployment Insurance Act were also recommended.

**Home Care
For the Aged**

The Regulations under the Unemployment Relief Act of Ontario were recently amended to make it possible for people eligible for admission to a Home for the Aged to be placed in a private Special Care home.

These Special Care homes are sup-

plied by private families willing to care for an aged person either as a service or as a means of supplementing family income. The responsibility for locating the homes will be shared by the municipal welfare administrator, the field staff of the provincial department, and the superintendent of the Home for the Aged. They will be inspected before acceptance but are not licensed as nursing homes. No more than six people may be cared for in any one home.

The use of this provision will be optional at the discrimination of the municipality and the Home for the Aged concerned. The province will reimburse the municipality for Special Home Care up to fifty per cent or \$30 per month, whichever is less.

Alcoholism Service in Ottawa

The newly formed Ottawa Branch of the Ontario Alcoholism Research Foundation has appointed an executive secretary in the person of **Keith D. Childerhose**, who will establish an information office and out-patient clinic for the treatment of alcoholics under the direction of a medical advisory committee. Judge Allan Fraser is chairman of the new branch.

Halifax Leadership Institute

The Welfare Council of Halifax sponsored an institute on leadership training in October for leaders in a great variety of groups in the community. Professor Alan Klein of the Toronto School of Social Work conducted the institute and over eighty people registered. Evaluations were made by those attending and the comments indicated that such training is welcome. One

volunteer worker said, "This is the first time I have had any clarity given to group work and leadership. The presentation was specific, helpful and lots of fun."

Hi-Y Assembly

Representatives of the 255 Hi-Y Clubs in Canada met this summer to share information on organization methods and training ideas. The possibility of setting up an exchange program for high school students on an international basis was discussed and the young delegates proposed that a recommendation for the inclusion of sex information in high school curricula be presented to provincial education departments.

Newfoundland Appoints New Research Officer

The Cabinet of Newfoundland has recently approved the creation of the post of Research Officer in the Department of Public Welfare and Mr. E. P. Murphy, Superintendent of the City Welfare Office in St. John's, has been selected. He has been sent to Ottawa to spend some time at the Department of National Health and Welfare and with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to study research methods.

New BC Psychiatric Clinical Centre

Construction has started on a new psychiatric clinical centre in Burnaby, British Columbia. The \$800,000 centre will be completed in 1955 and consist of two units, a Child Guidance Centre and a Mental Health Centre for Adults. The Child Guidance Centre will replace the present inadequate quarters while the Mental Health Centre for Adults will provide facilities for an active-treatment psychiatric hospital.

CLOSING A CHILDREN'S INSTITUTION IN SASKATCHEWAN

By ALICE H. DALES

IN attempting to meet children's needs, we sometimes do not plan soundly enough because of anxiety resulting from the pressures on us, lack of resources, or our own need to relieve situations. It was tales of serious needs which prompted the Child Welfare Branch of Saskatchewan to venture forth on a major project in 1945.

Disturbing stories of about fifty Métis (commonly known as half-breed) children wandering uncared for in the isolated wooded country of Green Lake were continually reaching the office of the Child Welfare Branch. These children were from broken homes, orphans, children of unmarried parents, and children of unknown origin.

The Settlement

The problem was aggravated by the make-up of the area affected. Green Lake is not as emerald as its name might indicate. It is situated in the north-west wooded section of the Province. Its nearest town and railway centre is Meadow Lake, thirty-seven miles away, which is 137 miles from the historic site of old Battleford.

To reach this lonely spot, whose only contact with the outside world is by telegraph, one must travel by car over hazardous roads, which in winter-time are generally buried under snow and ice, and in summer out of sight most of the time because of the heavy rains in this section of the country. When you are lucky enough to reach the settlement your entrance to it is over a small bridge across Green Lake.

The little hamlet is nestled in tall pines and husky trees and the country is rolling and picturesque. Over the bridge to your left is the Hudson Bay factor's store, around the corner is the RCMP post and across the street from the Hudson Bay store is the restaurant, which seems to be the gathering spot for the little community. The homes scattered throughout the area are of logs and mud, most of them poorly constructed. The inhabitants fish, hunt, trap or work in the old saw-mill. The standard of living is low, and because of lack of opportunity and education the Métis appear shiftless and lacking in initiative.

In cases of illness or accident the nearest doctor was at Meadow Lake, and there was no telephone to call him in any case. True there was Sister Mary Joseph, R.N., known in the Northern country as "Sister Joe". Sister had a small infirmary at her

In 1945 Alice Dales became provincial supervisor of adoptions in the newly organized Child Welfare Division, Saskatchewan Department of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation, after taking her social work training at the University of British Columbia. She is now consultant in adoptions and child care. She has worked in the children's field for thirty years or so and tells us in a letter "My first love is adoptions because, I guess, it gives permanency to children".

Part of the Green Lake Shelter building, referred to in her article, is now being used as a Red Cross Outpost hospital.

convent where emergency cases were looked after. The other three sisters of her Order taught in the little school, and the small Roman Catholic church, which looked after the spiritual needs of the community, which was principally Catholic, stood close by.

An Institution Is Born

At the time it seemed the only way of meeting the problem of caring for these children was an institution. After investigating and verifying the various reports, plans were made to erect a Shelter in this area. The decision was based on the assumption that it would be easier for the children if they were left in the surroundings familiar to them; because of their ethnic origin it was thought it would be difficult for them to move out to integrate with the "white" outside world.

In this setting, two white modern-looking buildings took form: Green Lake Shelter was born. Lumber, plumbing fixtures, furnaces, furniture, foodstuffs and all the things that go to make up an institution were trucked in at considerable expense and inconvenience.

A matron and staff were selected, and the children who by this time had been taken into care began to arrive at the institution. Most of them slept in beds for the first time and enjoyed foods and clothes unknown to the world they had formerly lived in. It was surprising how quickly these children were able to adapt themselves to the standards of their white cousins and how much pride and pleasure they took out of the "finer" things of life.

The family grew by leaps and bounds and in a short time numbered forty-five or more children, em-

bracing ages from one year to sixteen or so. Most of the Métis children coming into care, particularly those in the northern part of the Province, were placed at Green Lake and, as so often happens with children placed in institutions, they seemed to be more or less forgotten.

Difficulties Arise

In due time staff problems began to develop principally because the staff members had no social outlet. Radio reception was poor, community activities practically nil, and their lives had to revolve around their own small group. One diversion was the coming of the panel truck used to bring in supplies. On occasion some members of the staff would make a trip with it to Meadow Lake to see a show, attend a dance or do some shopping.

Other problems such as the movement of the children to and from the centre for medical and dental care were also experienced.

There too were the problems created by having adolescent boys and girls grouped together with few interests or activities to keep them occupied. A few of them would shortly be completing grade school. They were not interested in furthering their education, even if facilities were available, and there were no employment resources for them. It was obvious that these children had already outgrown the institution and it would not be long before the older children would be doing likewise.

There was also increasing realization of the large costs involved in the undertaking and a feeling that perhaps the money was not being used adequately or wisely.

As the Child Welfare Branch developed it realized that Green

Lake Shelter was not adequately meeting the needs of the children it was set up to serve, and that anyhow an institution was not what we wanted for these particular children, whom we had grown to realize were not different from other children.

Closing the Institution

In the early part of 1951 the decision to close Green Lake was made. It was not a lightly-made decision. Movement of a large protected group of children who had become accustomed to a high standard of living, lack of foster homes for Métis Roman Catholic children, displacement of Shelter staff — these were among the problems weighed and discussed by Child Welfare staff at numerous meetings and conferences.

As was expected the decision resulted in an uneasiness in the staff and the Matron resigned. This in turn was upsetting to the children, and they became apprehensive. It meant that the staff had to be kept reassured that they would be adequately taken care of through placement in other jobs.

With this constant reassurance, children and staff became relaxed and the staff were most helpful in preparing the children for the move when the time arrived.

All field and institutional staff were alerted. Discussions about what such a move means to a child, and how to prepare him for it, and assisting staff to let go of the children whom they had come to love, were all vital parts of the program.

Special staff meetings were held in central and sub-offices and a real drive for foster homes got under way. Interest was kept alive by personal contact and memoranda, and by attempting to make the undertaking a special thing for the children.

December 15, 1954



Green Lake Shelter Buildings

Extra resources were thrown into the project and a canvass was made by both letter and personal visits of numerous Roman Catholic clergy to interpret our needs in the north. The visits were enlightening. We learned from them how uninformed communities can be about programs, and how frequently we forget to bring them along with us. The interest and concern for children aroused by these trips was encouraging, and proved that an enlightened community can make a valuable contribution to our work if given a chance.

Getting Acquainted With the Children

We felt that before approaching individuals and lay groups in the various communities it would be a good plan for us to see and get to know the children for whom we requested homes, and a visit to Green Lake became a reality during the Easter season.

A wintry Easter at Green Lake Shelter was an experience long to be remembered. The time proved to be an excellent one, as the children were home for the Easter holidays. We spent Good Friday to Easter Sunday with them participating in activities around the Shelter and attending the various church services with the

group. They were an inquisitive, lovable lot of youngsters.

To walk into a group of over thirty children and sort them out in a few days is not a particularly easy assignment especially when there are several children of the same surname. Our bewilderment afforded the children much amusement and they took it upon themselves to be helpful by holding a couple of "classes" with the use of the blackboard to help sort them out.

During this time the meaning of foster homes and foster parents were casually discussed with some of the children, and they were encouraged to talk about what it would be like to live away from Green Lake.

Finding Foster Homes

A visit was made to the resident Sisters who staff the local school which the Shelter children attended. During these visits we discussed the virtues of foster homes as compared with institutional care in general terms, without revealing too much of our future plans.

At first the Sisters were a little sceptical about foster homes as they had grown fond of the children and were somewhat protective of them. When able to see that an institutional setting was not a natural or normal environment for a child, the Sisters became enthusiastic to the point of suggesting people whom we might interview to interest them in our program.

As soon as weather and roads permitted, a more extensive trip was planned, to be taken along with the District Worker. This was scheduled for the month of May.

Close to one thousand miles were covered at this time. Heavy rains were encountered and in some places

roads were washed out, causing discomforts and delays. Numerous people including the clergy in each centre were again interviewed.

The biggest obstacle encountered was the reluctance of communities and individuals to accept Métis children. We encouraged people to think about these children as children, and not as classes or colours, and helped to see that their wants and needs were the same as those of children the world over. Where it was possible to get this interpretation across, the great majority of people were able to accept the Métis child.

As could be expected in a project of this proportion many applicants were encouraged to withdraw their requests because they were obviously unsuited for the role of substitute parents. Since we hoped that our children were to become part of the community, school boards, teachers, merchants, municipal and public officials were interviewed and acquainted with our plans and needs.

After this groundwork was done the program was carried on by the District Workers who gave the project top priority. The impression must not be left that we received such enthusiastic response in every area. Often resources were not available. The staff explored the possibility of some children being returned to their own homes, and this was possible in one or two cases.

By this time the children were all aware of the closing of Green Lake. They were able to talk about what they wanted in foster parents and homes and verbalize about plans for the future. There was some fear expressed by the children about separation from their brothers, sisters and friends, but these were

allayed as far as possible by trying to place brothers and sisters together and, failing this, an effort was made to place them in the same districts.

Beginning New Lives

By June 1951 a little more than three months after the actual decision to close the Shelter was made, all plans for placement of the children were completed. All the children were placed before the end of July.

For some the transition from the institutional to the family setting was difficult. There were a few children for whom homes could not be found and they were temporarily placed in group settings, but the largest numbers were placed in foster homes and one in an adoption home. Peter and Jip, the children's two pet dogs, were not overlooked. Plans were also made for them, and they were "adopted" by two local residents.

Green Lake Shelter was closed finally on July 28. It meant the conclusion of one way of life and the beginning of as many new lives as there were children and staff. As we looked upon the white buildings framed with the greenest of spruce and the bluest of July sky, we resolved to return some day — just for a visit of course — and in the same breath we hoped that our children would come back to reminisce and

be glad that Green Lake Shelter was closed and the door to the outside world opened wide for them.

After Two Years

It is now over two years since the doors of Green Lake Shelter were closed, and the children moved out into the various communities of the Province. Some of the children have married, others are attending school, a few who have learned the value of higher education since moving out into the world are attending high school. One is going to be a nurse, a few are working, still others have found it difficult to adjust and have moved from foster home to foster home. On the whole the adjustment of this group is no different than that of any other group of institutionalized children. Perhaps it is a little better.

What we learned from this experience is that you do not plan impetuously for children, and our premise that a community would not accept a minority group such as the Métis was false. We also learned that in meeting the needs of these children institutional care was not the answer. We found out too what it means to have well informed communities and the importance of having them keep pace with our program.

The Community Chest of Brantford and Brant County, Ontario, reached its campaign objective this fall for the first time since 1949, raising \$140,000. The Brantford Expositor says: "This outstanding success can be attributed to various factors. In the first place, there was the organization itself. The campaign was manned by thoroughly representative personnel under admirable and enthusiastic leadership. Labour, industry, business and, indeed, all phases of local life were reflected in this effort. The simple 'slide-rule' gauge for proportionate giving was also decidedly effective."

ABOUT



PEOPLE

Conrad Saint-Amant, a vice-chairman of the Canadian Welfare Council's Public Welfare Division and the Division's representative on the French Commission, died suddenly at the end of October. He was a source of advice on problems relating to public welfare in Quebec and his friendly cooperation will be missed by all those who worked with him.

Mr. Saint-Amant was director of social welfare for the City of Montreal from 1947, and had been in the service of the City since 1925.

Stanley Bailey left his position with the welfare planning group of the Civil Defence Division, Department of National Health and Welfare, to join the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration on the first of December. His new position, a newly established one, is director of rehabilitation services to physically disabled Indians. His job will be to co-ordinate the services, making use of existing facilities, federal, provincial and local.

S. H. McLaren, executive director of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, retired at the beginning of October and was succeeded by **L. J. Curry** who was assistant executive director. **W. K. Rutherford** has been promoted to be Director of Administrative Services, a new position established in lieu of assistant executive director.

R. L. Bialuski, assistant executive director and director of social planning, Greater Vancouver Community Chest and Council, has accepted a position as Chief of the Welfare Division, United Nations Relief and Works Agency, with headquarters at Beirut, Lebanon. **George V. Jones**, executive secretary of the family and child welfare division, has been appointed acting director of social planning. **Mary McPhedran** who retired last year as executive director of the Vancouver Family Welfare Bureau will assume responsibility for the family and child welfare division until early in the new year.

D. H. Johnson, formerly executive director of the Children's Aid Society of Pictou County, Nova Scotia, has replaced **Margaret Doolan** as administrator of the Halifax District Office, N.S. Department of Public Welfare. Miss Doolan is taking further studies in Social Work at Boston College.

Francoise Marchand is now liaison officer for the Citizenship Branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, and her office is at 901 Bleury Street, Montreal.

Muriel Allan, whose name has been almost synonymous with that of the Ontario Welfare Council to many people in the welfare field, left the employ of the Council at the end of October to take a position with the Ontario Department of Education.

Dunstan Murphy has been appointed executive secretary of the London branch of the Ontario John Howard Society. He goes to London from the Catholic Children's Aid Society, Toronto, where he has been a caseworker.

Floyd J. Neville is the new executive secretary of the John Howard Society's Ottawa Branch. He had been working jointly with John Howard Society and the Catholic Family Service Bureau.

Adeline Wirth, supervisor of the Portage la Prairie district office, Manitoba Department of Health and Public Welfare, is on leave of absence attending McGill University on a scholarship, and **Holly Ogrysló** has resigned her position as supervisor of

the Swan River district office to study towards a master's degree in social work.

Eileen B. Jackson has been recently appointed Superintendent, Children's Aid Society of the Parry Sound District, Ontario, replacing W. J. Elliott.

Nora J. Rowe was recently appointed Supervisor, Social Service Division, Department of Veterans Affairs, Calgary. Miss Rowe was formerly Director of the Public Welfare Department of Medicine Hat.

Marguerite Lalonde is now in charge of the Social Service Department of the Psychiatric Clinic in Montreal's l'Hôpital Général de Maisonneuve.

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BOOK



REVIEWS

Note: The Canadian Welfare Council does not act as agent for the books reviewed or mentioned in this department. Please order through your local bookstore, or direct from the publisher. For your convenience Canadian agents and prices are given whenever possible. Space does not permit giving publishers' addresses in all cases. If your bookseller or public library cannot supply the address, write to the Library, Canadian Welfare Council, 245 Cooper Street, Ottawa.

Plain Words, by Sir Ernest Gowers. H. M. Stationery Office, London, 1948. 94 pp. Price 75 cents.

The ABC of Plain Words, by Sir Ernest Gowers. H.M. Stationery Office, London, 1951. 146 pp. Price 75 cents.

Sir Ernest Gowers prefers the American expression "gobbledygook" to the British "pudder" because it is unique in its onomatopoeic quality. But since it is simpler to describe his books, *Plain Words* and *The ABC of Plain Words*, as treatises on puddery, rather than gobbledygookery, pudder it shall be for review purposes.

The particular brand of pudder with which the author deals is the civil service variety. He explains that this limitation was dictated less by the fact that puddery is extensive in the ranks of the civil service than by the fact that his study was made at the request of the British Treasury. In passing, he hits out several times at other pudder delinquents, including those in the fields of journalism and medicine.

In all fairness, it should be stated at the outset that Sir Ernest is not entirely unsympathetic to the woes that beset the government officer when he attempts to translate legal language into English. Legal drafting,

says Sir Ernest, is a science, not an art; it lies in the province of mathematics rather than of literature. But having made some allowances for those who must transpose the language of science into literature, he pleads for simplicity of expression. He points out that puddery is a morbid condition contracted in early manhood; children show no sign of it.

In view of the extent to which this morbid condition has infected the language of social work on this continent, it is fascinating to contemplate the type of study which Sir Ernest could produce in this field. In short, caustic sentences, what hash he would make of the following, chosen at random, from a recent reputable publication:

The functional theory of personality development also postulates the interaction of inner instinctual needs and outer or environmental experience, but in this view such interaction is organized and given direction by the human being's inborn will to individuation and autonomy, which organizes such inner and outer experience to create the ego (in functional casework more frequently called the self).

The outlook would be considerably brighter if social workers were prepared to recognize their shortcomings in this regard. A recent editorial in a professional journal, defending the

use of what is called "technical shorthand", indicates complete lack of remorse. The editorial attempts to justify the following sentence:

Familial sociatality is already a settled question biologically, structured in our inherited bodies and physiology, but the answers to these other questions are not yet safely and irrevocably anatomized.

Sir Ernest touches on a particularly tender point when he discusses the uses and abuses of the word "rehabilitation". This, he writes, is what Ivor Brown says about it:

The present darling of the Departments . . . is Rehabilitation, a word originally applied to the restoration of a degraded man's rank and privileges. By the middle of the 19th century it was occasionally used to mean restoration of other kinds. Suddenly it has become the administrator's pet. A year or two ago, nothing was mended, renewed or restored. Everything had to be reconditioned. Now reconditioning has been supplanted by rehabilitation, which has the merit of being one syllable longer; the blessed word "goes" *officially with everything from houses to invalids. . . .*

In this country, the blessed word is twice-blessed, thrice-blessed, and confusion reigns supreme. The federal government has established a Civilian Rehabilitation Branch in the Department of Labour. This branch, of course, has nothing to do with the administration of the Maritimes Marshlands Rehabilitation Act, or the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act. It is in no way connected with disaster rehabilitation programs relating to civil defence. It is completely unrelated to programs for the rehabilitation of delinquents. It is perfectly true that one of the provincial welfare departments couples its program of rehabilitating disabled persons

with its program for rehabilitating a local community which is considered to be handicapped by certain social disabilities. But none of this has any bearing on programs pertaining to the rehabilitation of Korea.

Little wonder that Joe Doakes is sorely bewildered when an effort is made to explain what kind of rehabilitation is meant when reference is made to the work of the Civilian Rehabilitation Branch, to the National Advisory Committee on the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons, to the Medical Rehabilitation Grant, and to the Grants for the Co-ordination of Rehabilitation Services.

"When I use a word," Humpty Dumpty said, "it means just what I choose it to mean—neither more nor less."

SYLVA GELBER.

Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa.

Child Protection in Canada. Canadian Welfare Council, Ottawa, 1954. 40 pp. Price 75 cents.

Child Protection in Canada should prove a valuable medium of interpretation to board members and other interested lay persons, and a source of encouragement and stimulation to social workers conscientiously committed to preserving family life. It should also be a 'must' for members of other professions dealing with children and families.

Marjorie Smith's historical note helps immensely in setting the whole document in place against the historical development of child protection practices.

The Committee which prepared this document never wavered far from its basic conviction that children should live with their natural parents, and that "neglecting" families

can recover from seemingly devastating situations. Their honesty is reflected in every page of the document. Just as a person speaking with conviction and sincerity holds his listener's attention and gains his alliance, so this pamphlet bolsters conviction.

No attempt has been made to suggest that casework techniques can supplant help in kind, nor does it suggest that tangible assistance is incompatible with "casework help". Great service is done to the whole field of child welfare by continual emphasis on the fact that casework is *not* "reserved for all forms of welfare activity except child protection". A sensible emphasis is clearly made of the fact that in a protective setting casework skill has to be associated with maturity and professional security on the part of the social worker. The experienced reader will welcome the stress placed on the importance of the protection caseworker's knowing the whole family, including the children, as individual members.

Examples quoted from actual case material in support of the careful preparation of children for admission to care, even in cases where immediate apprehension might appear justified, are very delicately and convincingly handled.

If the document has a weakness, it lies in the fact that too little consideration was given to the ultimate effects on a child of being cared for away from its family when such provision becomes essential, and yet one must acknowledge that it is beyond the scope of this report to concern itself with the consequences of a child care program.

A welcome and stirring position is taken on the question of unfortunate

methods of financing which can often be contrary to the best interests both of children and families, and particular emphasis is placed upon the importance of developing more extensive non-ward programs.

The document seems to accept the traditional concept of the transfer of guardianship with the establishing of neglect in severe cases, but comes very close to recognizing that proper financial provision for more extensive non-ward or voluntary care and for services giving tangible support within the natural home might produce invaluable results.

Any one with first-hand experience with a protection caseload feels most sympathetically understood when he reads that, "it may be truthfully said that no sensitive worker knocks at the door of a neglected family without a sense of apprehension and discomfort". Any supervisor or administrator will feel equally understood, and should feel that he had a voice in the publication, when he reads that "few areas of social work activity are so closely tuned to the personality of the worker or make such soul-searching demands upon him". One is profoundly impressed with the fact that throughout the publication, except in a quotation from a letter, there is not the remotest suggestion that child protection services are concerned with the punishment of parents.

It would be a wise investment for every agency which has anything to do with families, or with children, to provide for the circulation of this document among its board, staff and supporters, with the same care one uses in distributing annual reports.

STEWART SUTTON.
Children's Aid and Infants' Homes
Toronto.

Report of the Mission on Community Organization and Development in Selected Arab Countries of the Middle East, by United Nations Economic and Social Council. United Nations, New York, 1953. (Toronto: Ryerson Press). 60 pp. Price 60 cents.

I find this Report excellent throughout, as regards all of the four countries, namely: Lebanon, Egypt, Iraq and Syria. The description of each country and its problems, as with the balance of the Report, is concise and yet most informative and with a complete absence of repetition in the body of the Report.

One of the first things one notices is the delay by governments (Syria and Iraq) for the clearance of the work of this Mission. Near East countries often make requests of United Nations and other agencies, even with a note of urgency, and then on completion of the Agreement delay matters indefinitely.

The terms of reference for the Mission are clear cut: one is impressed with the last point, the necessity to indicate to governments the kind of assistance available from United Nations and special agencies.

The section on labour was typical of several adjacent eastern countries: there is a very wide range of projects, no doubt brought forward by the government itself in each case. But common to underdeveloped countries is the suspicion of natives about practices or materials introduced by foreigners. The example of the unused latrine ultimately being used for grain storage is no more

extraordinary than many examples which might be cited.

A point brought up in this discussion is worthy of careful study country by country. Can Point 4 operate more effectively on social and economic problems because of forms of contract differing from those of the United Nations, and because of heavier financial assistance than from FAO, WHO, or other United Nations agencies? There are several advantages in Point 4 contracts, namely, longer periods of assignment by specialists sent to the country, and financial assistance tapering off when an objective has been reached in a stated period of years, for example an objective of self help and self control by the country in question.

The section on Egypt was most enlightening. The honest admission by the Minister of Social Affairs that there was a lack of continuity in Social Welfare and Public Health Services might, if the facts were known, apply to many other countries receiving United Nations aid. Here, as in other countries, there is much need for increased food production, or as an alternative, population control if social services are to become firmly established.

The admission that self help so far has failed is an evidence of greater need for outside assistance. It is inevitable that professional and educated classes are not attracted by village life for many and obvious reasons unless they have a real missionary spirit.

In this country of political unrest it is perhaps only natural that inter-

Greetings from CANADIAN WELFARE to the Ryerson Press on the 125th anniversary of its founding in 1829 under the leadership of Egerton Ryerson.

December 15, 1954

departmental jealousies, as in many other countries, are a great deterrent to the establishment and continuity of community organization and development. However, there are some prospects for improvement.

Iraq offers another example of a country the Government of which desires foreign aid in organization and development, and yet has in the internal structure no desire to use such aid promptly. An illustration is given of an elaborate building constructed for community activities, which, when completed, remained empty for a year or more. There are too many Ministries involved in community development, and a lack of any coordinated program and effort.

A few general comments from a review of the text may be in order:

Political instability in these four countries makes progress exceedingly difficult. And yet the educated people in governments and the civil service must entirely subscribe to the fact that economic and social progress must overcome poverty, ignorance and disease. Social centres obviously can only be in addition to, and not in substitution for, essential guidance by central and local governments.

All these countries seem to have programs for village and social development, but establishment and (or) continuity is often missing.

Having been on a Mission in an United Nations country, I can only emphasize the fact that short term assignments for specialists, with frequent changes of personnel for the same work, and often gaps between men assigned, is a very great handicap in any phase of community development, either in Government contacts or in community activities.

Language is a most important factor. Foreigners who stay several years

in an assignment and who industriously study the language are inevitably more acceptable to the people and to the governments and do overcome the suspicion against foreigners.

Insecurity of land tenure is a great hindrance to community development. A tenant may have security as to acreage but may be moved from one area to another frequently. Obviously this is the greatest possible deterrent to the establishment of decent homes with sanitary facilities, the conservation of soils, or greater crop production.

Another pertinent point is the lack of credits. With uneducated people knowledge of reliable credits from Government banks or equally stable sources is entirely absent, nor have the farmers the ability to handle credits for substantial improvements. Above all the lack of desire on the part of the farming public and their fear of increased taxation are points which must be overcome through education.

In governments themselves, whether central, provincial or village, the increased desire for progress rests in the hands of a comparatively small percentage of the officials. Applications for technical assistance and material assistance, which some of these countries greet with enthusiasm when the work begins, have so often been followed by an attempt to explore other avenues of financial aid and indifference towards the primary assistance.

E. S. ARCHIBALD.

Ottawa.

The Wild Place, by Kathryn Hulme. Little, Brown & Company, Toronto, 1953. 275 pp. Price \$4.25.

This is a most remarkable book about the displaced persons camps in

Germany. It is the personal record of the author who worked there from 1945 until 1951. The story is most vividly told and Miss Hulme makes camp life come alive as few other authors have been able to do. She brings out the humour of many of the incidents without minimizing the essential tragedy of the saga of people uprooted by the war.

The story starts with the journey of the UNRRA team across Germany to Wildflecken,—the Wild Place—goes on to describe the life of this large Polish camp in all its complexities, and ends with an account of a resettlement camp from which the lucky ones moved to a new life in other countries.

The confusion, frustration and heartbreak of running DP camps are described in detail yet the story is uncluttered. The sequence of the drama of that period of history comes out clearly.

The tragedy of the DP camps is the tragedy of countless individual lives. Miss Hulme never overlooks this. Her book is full of brilliant sketches of people with whom she worked. There is Ignatz, her driver, a self-effacing Polish soldier who never asks anything for himself, and after many tribulations faces with courage the rejection of his application for permission to migrate to the United States because a member of his family is found to have contracted tuberculosis.

Another memorable portrait is of the Polish countess. She is the interpreter, and she pleads for the aged and sick. At the end she goes off to the United States, frightened at the thought of having to start a new life at over 60.

Still another is the woman who, having escaped from the holocaust

of the Warsaw Ghetto, is beyond all fear. She is able to bring order out of the chaos of the arrival of 1,700 Jews at the resettlement camp.

Perhaps there are a few gaps. Perhaps a description of the children's program or the retraining program would have added to the picture. Nevertheless, it is a most moving story, written with a restrained passion that carries the unmistakable ring of truth. The feel of DP camp life comes across. It is not surprising that this book won the 1953 Atlantic Non-Fiction Prize Award.

C. L. GRANT

Toronto.

BRIEF NOTICES

Financing Health Services in Canada. Joint Committee on Health Insurance, 302 Bay Street, Toronto 1, 1954. 31 pp. Free.

New Hope for the Retarded Child, by Walter Jacob. (Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 210.) Public Affairs Committee, 22 East 38th Street, New York, 1954. 28 pp. Price 25 cents.

Proceedings of an Institute on Teamwork in the Medical Setting. Eastern Canada District, American Association of Medical Social Workers, Montreal. 1953. 107 pp. Price \$1.25. (Address orders to Miss Alice Lepine, Head of Medical Social Service, Queen Mary Veterans Hospital, Montreal, Que. Please remit in Canadian funds and add exchange to cheques.)

Proceedings of Rehabilitation Conference. Welfare Council of Ottawa, 74 Sparks Street, Ottawa 4, 1954. 18 pp. Price 25 cents.

Report of the Departmental Committee on the Adoption of Children, Home Office, Scottish Home Department. Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1954 (Cmd 9248). Obtainable in Canada from United Kingdom Information Office, 273 Albert Street, Ottawa). 88 pp. Price 75 cents.

Taking the Whole Christian Faith into our Social Work. Findings of the Toronto Conference of Anglican Social Workers, February, 1954. Diocesan Council for Social Service, 135 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, 1954. 12 pp. Price 25 cents.

United Nations. **Demographic Yearbook, 1953**. Ryerson Press, Toronto. Periodica Inc., 5112 Papineau Ave., Montreal. 1954. 441 pp. Price, cloth, \$6.50, paper \$5. Gives facts about deaths, trends in population, and expectation of life.

United Nations. **The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends**. Ryerson Press, Toronto; Periodica Inc., 5112 Papineau Ave., Montreal, 1954. 403 pp. Price \$4.00.

United Nations. **Report on International Definition and Measurement of Standards and Levels of Living**. Ryerson Press, 299 Queen Street W., Toronto; Periodica Inc., 5112 Papineau Ave., Montreal, 1954. 95 pp. Price 80 cents.

Correction: In the November issue we gave the price of **The Province of Ontario—its Welfare Services** as \$1.00. It should have been **\$1.50**, and it's well worth it. Order from Ontario Welfare Council, 96 Bloor Street W., Toronto 5.

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You are entitled to have it sent to you if you are an agency member of the Council, if you are an individual member paying a fee of \$5.00 or over, or on subscription (\$1.50 a year, five issues).

CANADIAN WELFARE COUNCIL
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Applications are invited by The Board of Commissioners of Police for the City of Kingston for the services of a professionally trained, female social worker. Applicants must be graduates of a recognized school of social work at one of the Canadian universities.

Duties include working with the Police Department and associated fields, with young persons and families, and work in conjunction with the Family and Juvenile Court.

Applicants should state age, experience, qualifications and references to the undersigned.

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Board of Commissioners of Police,
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COUNCIL PUBLICATIONS

The Unfinished Task of Social Welfare in Canada . . . 25 cents

Opening address of the 1954 Canadian Conference on Social Work, by R. E. G. Davis, reprinted from the Proceedings.

Social Welfare Developments in Canada 1953-54 . . . 50 cents

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COMING EVENTS OF INTEREST TO COUNCIL MEMBERS

January 26 to 29—National Conference on Adoption under the auspices of the Child Welfare League of America. Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago.

January 26 to 29—Council on Social Work Education. Chicago.

January 27 to 29—Midwinter Meeting, Community Chests and Councils Division, Canadian Welfare Council. Royal York Hotel, Toronto.

May 5 to 7—Annual Meeting, Canadian Welfare Council. Prince Edward Hotel, Windsor, Ontario.

June 21 to 23—Maritime Conference on Social Work. Halifax. President: Lawrence Hancock.